MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

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BRITISH ASIA FLEET SMASHED

Japanese Land at Guam; Nippon Losses Insignificant

LANDING AT GUAM STAGED BY LAND AND NAVAL UNITS

American Aircraft Tender Langley Reported Sunk Off Davao—Manila City Hall and Police Headquarters Bombed

JAPANESE MACHINE-GUN PENANG ISLAND

The Army and Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters announced at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday: "The Imperial land and sea fighting forces, acting in close cooperation, succeeded in landing at Guam at dawn today after eliminating enemy resistance."

The island of Guam, a lone American island, located in the Japanese mandates is 1,560 nautical miles from Yokohama. It is a volcanic creation, with a total area of 310 square kilometers and is about one-half the size of Awaji Island situated off Kobe. Guam was acquired by the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War and was viewed as one of the most strategical points in the 14th naval district. The American Government has built military and naval bases near the city of Aga. Here are found an airport, wireless station, submarine and landing place for hydroplanes. The gobs stationed here total about 500 men.

U.S. Aircraft Tender Langley Sunk

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—Another warship was added to the growing list of vessels lost by the United States navy in Japan's smashing air and naval triumph in the Pacific as latest reports received here from London today revealed that the United States aircraft tender Langley, of 11,050 tons, has been sunk in the Davao gulf. The Langley was built in 1912 and converted into an aircraft tender in 1921.

British Information Gives Sinking

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, December 9.—According to reliable British information reaching here, an American airplane carrier sunk by Japanese forces near Davao yesterday was confirmed to be the hydroplane carrier Langley, 11,050 tons. She was launched in 1912, speed 15 knots, carrying capacity 16 planes, crew 460, length 242 feet, width 65.5 feet, and carried five 5-inch guns.

Japanese Bomb Patani, Singora

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, December 9.—According to an announcement made by the headquarters of the British Far Eastern Forces at Singapore yesterday, fighting took place in the northeastern part of British Malaya, and the Japanese forces bombed Patani and Singora in the northwestern part of Malaya.

Japanese Bomb Manila City Hall

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—Formations of Japanese aircraft have swept over Manila, raining bombs upon the city and causing considerable damage, according to a report received here today.

Among the targets which were struck was the Manila city hall and the police headquarters, it was said.

Air Raid Alarm in Penang

Asahi Service

BERLIN, December 9.—Penang Island, Malaya, had its first air raid alarm this morning, as eight Japanese planes flew over the island southward, but they did not bomb, only machine-gunning the island, it is reported from Shanghai.

MacArthur Admits Landing

Domei

SAIGON, December 10.—According to information reaching here, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Philippine Defense Army broadcast at 6:30 p.m. (Philippine time) today in a pathetic tone that Japanese Army forces have succeeded in landing at certain points in northern Manila, defying the gunfire of the Philippine forces and in close concert with the sea, land, and air forces.

Singapore Under Attack

Domei

SAIGON, December 10.—Radio broadcast from Singapore, intercepted here today, reported that the Japanese force resumed furious attacks there from yesterday morning.

British Said Given Control

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 10.—According to a Havas cable reaching here today from Singapore, control of the Kelantan district in North Malaya, where fighting has been developing between the Japanese and British forces, has been handed over by the ruler of the district to British authorities.

JAPANESE REFUSED RIDE

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—The United States Government has ordered all airlines to refuse booking Japanese, according to a report here from Washington ... American Government ... immediately after ... official Japanese envoy ... ied for passage by ... co, the report said.

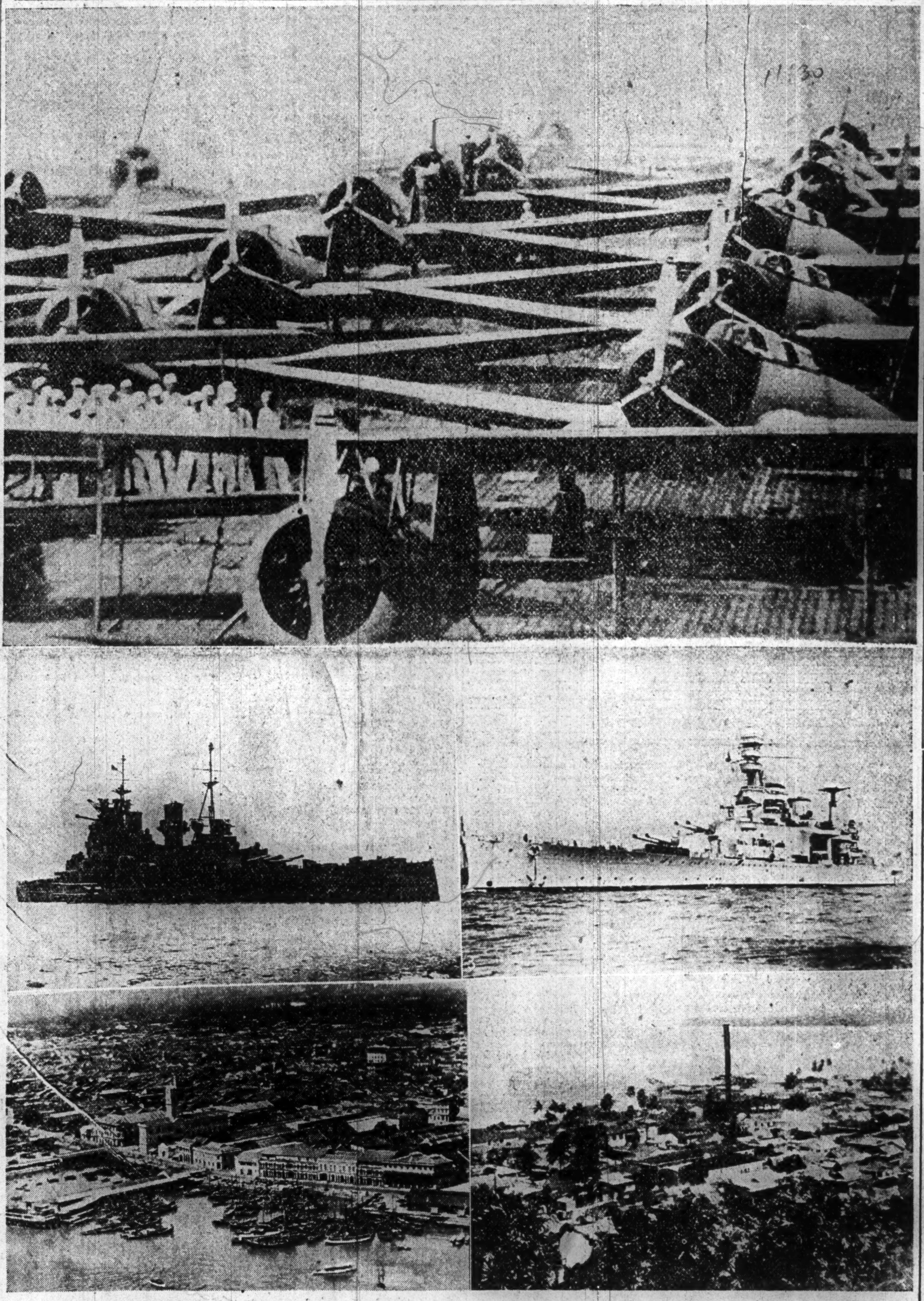
¥281,341,000 ... as compared w... tober 31, was se... but a decrease o... savings,

TURKEY STAYS NEUTRAL

Domei

ANKARA, December 9.—The Turkish Government yesterday announced that Turkey will remain neutral in the war now raging between Japan and the United States and Great Britain. The announcement revealed that the Government's decision was formulated in a special session of the Cabinet yesterday.

It's All in a Day's Work for Japan's Navy Eagles



Top: Lined up for an immediate take-off are seen a squadron of Navy planes aboard a Japanese aircraft carrier. (Photo taken by Imperial Navy Ministry). As to the stupendous work they are doing, a glance below will give a good idea as to their accomplishments in one day . . . December 10. To begin with, two battleships, the H.B.M.S. Prince of Wales (center left) and the H.B.M.S. Repulse (center right) the mainstays of the British Asiatic fleet were sunk almost immediately off the Malay coast by well-directed bomb-hits, thus blasting all naval hopes of Britain in Asian waters. Carrying on their brilliant action, the city of Penang (lower left) on the west coast of Malaya was subjected to terrific air attacks. On the other hand, the island of Guam, America's outpost in the Pacific was attacked by other units of the Naval force and a successful landing made in cooperation with the Imperial land forces.

Imperial Laudation

In recognition of meritorious services rendered to the State in naval operations against the enemy fleet and air forces in the Hawaiian district, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased Wednesday to grant a gracious Imperial Message to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, according to the announcement made by the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters at p.m. Wednesday. Appreciating the brave action by the Combined Fleet under good strategy, whereby glorious war results were brought by destroying the enemy fleet and air forces in the Hawaiian district, the Imperial Message graciously encouraged men and officers to achieve great success in future.

Ambassador Oshima Reads War Rescript To Resident Japanese as Germans Jubilant

Domei

BERLIN, December 9.—While Germany hailed the brilliant results of the Japanese air blitz against Hawaii, the Philippines and Malaya, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, solemnly read the Imperial Rescript this morning to Japanese nationals who are residing in the capital.

Lieutenant-General Oshima, after reading the Imperial Rescript to the Japanese who listened with awe, urged the subjects of the Japanese Empire in Germany to face the war, which will determine the destiny of the Empire, with determination.

The results of the first day of hostilities in the Pacific were then explained by Lieutenant-Colonel Saigo. In the name of the Japanese residents, Lieutenant-Colonel Saigo sent a message of congratulations to General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier, and to the Japanese Ministers of War, Navy and the Foreign Office, praying for the success of the Japanese forces and for the welfare of the Japanese Empire. The message also contained a firm resolution of the Japanese subjects overseas.

Meantime, newspapers throughout the country carried reports of the brilliant Japanese victories in blazing read

(Continued on Page 2)

Diplomatic Issue

The Government has decided to announce this morning an important diplomatic issue, which was adopted at the Cabinet meeting Wednesday afternoon, according to Domei. A plenary session of the Privy Council was held at the East Antechamber of the Imperial Palace in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday. The session was attended by President Yoshimichi Hara, Vice-President Kantaro Suzuki and all other Privy Councilors, Premier General Hideki Tojo and all other Cabinet Ministers. Deliberation was made on various matters, which were previously adopted at an investigation committee of the Council on the same day. The meeting adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES, REPULSE ARE SUNK BY NAVAL PLANES

Navy Loses 38 Aircraft Since Start of Hostilities But Not One Warship, Army Losses Small Too

NAVAL CHIEFS CONGRATULATE COMMANDERS

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement at 4:05 p.m. Wednesday:

"The Imperial Navy's air force discovered the main force of the British Far Eastern Fleet off Kuantan, on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, at 11:30 a.m., December 10, and opened brave and daring attacks without delay. The battleship Repulse was sunk instantly at 2:29 p.m. The Prince of Wales, flagship of the British Far Eastern Fleet, one of the latest additions to the Fleet, receiving straight blows, began to list on the left. Pummeled further with repeated direct hits, the flagship sank with a tremendous explosion at 2:50 p.m. Thus, the main strength of the British Far Eastern Fleet has been destroyed three days after the opening of the war."

Note:—The Prince of Wales, 35,000 tons, with a speed of 30 knots, was launched in 1940 and commissioned on May 24 this year. It arrived at Singapore toward the end of November to head the Far Eastern Fleet which was then established in succession to the old China Station Command and has been given a status equal to the British Home and Mediterranean Fleets, it was announced.

On its arrival at Singapore, it flew the flag of the new commander of the Far Eastern Fleet, Rear-Admiral Sir Tom Philips and was accompanied by a number of "other heavy units." It was the first capital ship ever dispatched to the Far East prepared for action. The dispatch of the Prince of Wales was heralded by a noisy demonstrative propaganda as a threatening gesture against Japan.

The battleship Repulse, 32,000 tons, was launched in 1916; carried six 38 cm. guns, twelve 12 cm. guns, and four warplanes.

Losses and damages caused to the Japanese Navy up to date since the opening of hostilities have involved 38 airplanes, while it has lost not a single warship, according to an announcement made by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 6:50 p.m. Wednesday.

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters issued the following statement at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday:

"Today, the Chief of the Navy General Staff and Navy Minister sent a congratulatory cable message to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet operating in the Malayan district. The message reads: 'I congratulate you upon spectacular attacks done by a certain navy air unit on the main fighting ship of the British Asiatic Fleet and its new battleship with the result of their instant sinking, thereby elevating further the prestige of the Japanese navy air force at home and abroad.' "

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement at 7:45 p.m. Wednesday:

"1. Losses and damages caused to the Japanese army units from December 8, when the hostilities were started, up to December 10 have involved two transports each having been sunk and suffered damages. However, these casualties occurred only after the units completed their landing.

"2. The army planes, which have not yet come back, numbered 13 during the same period."

JAPANESE WARSHIPS NEAR HONGKONG

Japanese warships in South China approached the entrance to the mouth of Hongkong at 9 a.m. Wednesday and sank an enemy patrol ship of the Saint Monance type, according to an announcement by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 10:05 p.m. the same day.

British Admit Loss of Battleships

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—The British Admiralty today officially admitted the loss off Singapore of the two British battleships Prince of Wales, of 35,000 tons, and the Repulse, of 32,000 tons, it is reported here from London.

Guam Island Raided Twice

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Washington authorities announced the report of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, that Japanese airplanes bombed Guam Island twice yesterday, first with 18 planes at 8:45 a.m. and second with six planes at 2:40 p.m.

Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, in his press conference today, said that under the defense law the army and marines were detailed, concerning a report that air forces were sent from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast.

Thai Congress Convoked

Domei

BANGKOK, December 10.—The Thai Government today convoked an extraordinary session of Parliament in the light of the existing situation surrounding the country.

Singapore Japanese Nabbed

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 10.—The British authorities in Singapore arrested and interned Japanese residents numbering 1,000, reports a Havas dispatch from London.

KORAKU-EN JAMMED BY CHEERING CROWD

Thousands Attend Demonstration Against U.S. and Britain Sponsored by Journals

PUBLIC SUPPORT PLEDGED

Ohira and Hiraide Report on War Successes—Press Leaders Exhort Vast Audience

The spacious Koraku-en stadium was jammed with people Wednesday afternoon in a demonstration against America and Britain sponsored by all the newspapers and news agencies of Tokyo.

The climax of the rally was the adoption, amidst a burst of hand-clapping from a crowd of more than 10,000, of a resolution pledging the nation's 100,000,000 people to stand at the side of the Army and Navy in eliminating the United States and the British Empire which would bar the way to performance of the nation's historic mission of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

From early morning people began to arrive at the stadium. Many wounded soldiers in their white clothes were seen in a seemingly unending flow of humanity. The crowd markedly swelled as the light rain stopped about noon.

The meeting got under way at 1 p.m.

The platform erected in front of the score board was liberally decorated with buntings.

On both sides of the temporary stage were flying streamers with appropriate inscriptions. "Crush America and Britain," "Annihilate Our Enemies, America and Britain," and "Let the 100,000,000 of Us March Against the Enemy in One Blazing Ball of Fire" were among the slogans inscribed.

Grim Resolve Evident

There was an atmosphere of grim resolve in the stadium as a naval band entered the ground, playing the Naval March.

The tune ended as the musicians took their appointed places near the platform.

This was the signal for the people who filled the stands to overflowing to rise from their seats, turn in the direction of the Imperial Palace with bowed heads, and offer prayers for the repose of the souls of war heroes and for the success of officers and men at the front.

A short address by Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, opened the proceedings.

Colonel Hideo Ohira, chief of the army press section of the Imperial Headquarters, followed with a report on the war situation.

Next spoke Captain Hideo Hiraide, chief of the naval press section of the Imperial Headquarters. He reported on the achievement of the Navy in the three days of naval warfare with America and Britain.

Then came speeches by leaders of the press in Japan.

The first speaker was Soho Tokutomi, of the Nichi Nichi, oldest journalist in active service. His subject was "The Bell Tolls the Dawn of a New East Asia."

Next spoke Taketora Ogata, editor-in-chief of the Asahi. His subject was "Imperial Power is Spread Over the Pacific."

The other speakers included Rikisaburo Shoriki, president of the Yomiuri, and Bukichi Miki, president of the Hochi. Mr. Shoriki spoke of the military might of Japan, which he told his enthusiastic hearers was great enough to deal a fatal blow to the enemy countries. Mr. Miki spoke on the subject "The Time Has Arrived for Us to Expel the Enemy From Asia."

Public Declaration Read

Then a declaration on the determination of the people to fight until the menace to the existence and the prestige of the Empire is exterminated was read by Tokichi Tanaka, president of the Chugai. It was adopted by the gathering amidst a storm of hand-clapping as was also the resolution which was offered by Hidesuke Fukuda, president of the Miyako.

Cheers shouted by the crowd for His Majesty the Emperor and for the Imperial forces brought the rally to a close at 3 p.m.

Following is a summarized translation of Colonel Ohira's speech:

"Standing, as I now do, before the citizens who are burning with the loyalty to serve the cause of the nation, I assure you I feel the pulse and the heart beating in you.

"With the granting of the Imperial Declaration of war, our Army and Navy immediately commenced a decisive war against tyrannical Britain and the United States. On the vast waters of the western Pacific a war of the largest scale ever witnessed in the history of the world is now being waged on land, sea and in air.

"The time has now come for us to let America and Britain, who have been persistently obstructing a settlement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities and the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, learn to the marrow of their bones the real power of Japan.

"Already right at the beginning of the war they suffered severe blows and a cold chill must have run down their spines. Our national policies aimed at the permanent peace of East Asia have already been firmly decided upon.

Peace Efforts Spurned

"The U.S.-Japanese negotiations for which we have shown the greatest patience and forbearance have been trampled under foot by arrogant America and Britain, and our patience has now been exhausted.

"Since of old, we Japanese dislike bickerings and are not good at rhetorics, but are second to none in our sincerity. However, when our honor is involved, we will not be slow to deal a coup de grace to our adversaries to let them know the might of justice. That is the beauty of 'Bushido.'

"America's ambition toward East Asia began with the grabbing of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands in 1898 from Spain. It is still fresh in our minds that Commodore Perry came to Japan in 1853 demanding opening of our ports with the motive of swallowing Japan, and later on with a joint fleet of Britain and America they attacked Kagoshima.

"British and American politicians and publications style themselves as champions of justice and peace. With the outbreak of the current second World War, America called itself the 'arsenal' of democracies. Fifty-three per cent of the history of the United States is covered with wars, and by invading other nations America increased the stars on its flag. At first America consisted of only 13 states and now it has 48 states.

"How can we explain the fact that the United States and Britain which are constantly harping on the peace of the world have within one century rode roughshod over numerous nations and the fact that the area under their wings is much greater than those of countries whom they stigmatize as dictator counries?

"The United States has been trying to make good its failure to conquer Japan by bringing pressure to bear upon us, and ever since the Manchurian affair and the Sino-Japanese conflict, America has been overtly aiding the Chiang regime on one hand, and increasing economic pressures against Japan on the other, with the avowed purpose of exhausting our national power with a view to dealing a knockout blow under the belt when we are completely tired out.

Killed by U.S. Arms

"Our countrymen, citizens! We must not forget that thousands of our brave officers and men who sacrificed their lives during the past four years and a half on the battlefields of China have been killed by arms and ammunition manufactured and supplied to the Chiang regime by the United States.

"Suppressing our heartburnings for a long, long time we have been pursuing the policy of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but in sheer contempt of us, Britain and the United States increased their arrogance by drawing countries around Japan to their side and have gone the length of stiffening their strategy against us.

"Should we sit on the fence with folded arms before the threat and challenge of Britain and America, which seems to know no end, the existence of the Empire which has a glorious history of 2,600 years would be jeopardized and our honor desecrated.

"Hence the blitzkrieg opening of fire against Britain and America. Both the Army and Navy are now in one unison, and with a lightning speed they are scoring brilliant successes on land, sea and in air: Japanese forces have conducted surprise attacks on Malaya and Hongkong, and in consequence of a friendly agreement with Thailand, Japanese forces are advancing thru Thailand, and last Tuesday entered the capital amidst enthusiastic welcome of the Thai people and on immediately opening fire against British forces at the northern part of the Malay Peninsula, have already secured a key point and are now chasing the fleeing British forces.

"Simultaneously waves of our warplanes are now conducting raids on the vast theater of war and have already sunk many enemy warships and destroyed numerous enemy planes, as well as military establishments.

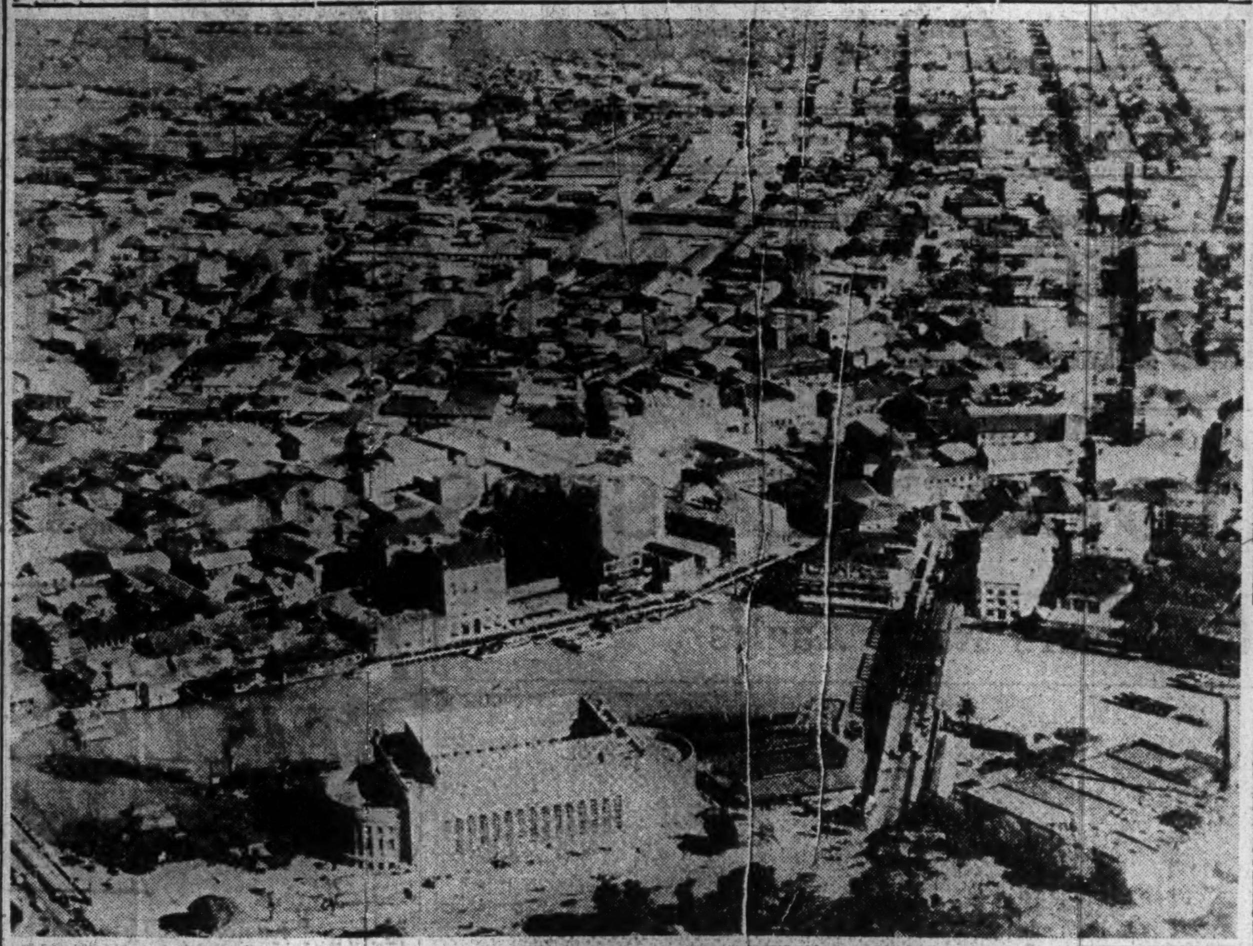
"However, from the point of landing of Japanese forces in Singapore there are still approximately 1,100 kilometers, or a distance between Tokyo and Hiroshima; on the way there are terra incognita, the heat is over 130 degrees and the difficulties that confront our officers and men are untold. Both Singapore and Hongkong are strong fortresses built by Britain during the past many years, and one cannot expect to reduce these fortresses in a day.

"Therefore, let us not be intoxicated by initial successes; we should not count our chickens before they are hatched. Those behind the lines should be grimly determined just as if they were at the front: be firmly resolved to deal a coup de grace to Britain and America, come what may. Let us drive away Britain and America from East Asia, for we must save the whole of Asia from the clutches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"The arrow of justice has left our bow; the key to victory lies in the hands of our nation, the responsibility to win the war on your shoulders.

"Let us muster our courage with which our forebears faced the music of the famous Mongolian invasion in 1281 and let us be loyal to the Throne to the last, bearing always in mind the Imperial Rescript declaring war against Britain and America."

Manila — Bombed



The center of activity in the Philippines has been pounded mercilessly by daring Japanese fliers. Its city hall has been demolished. Wharves, airdromes and radio stations have gone under the terrific bombings. A huge American transport has found the Manila harbor as its watery grave. Whatever ships and warships cowing in Manila are sure to meet the same fate at the hands of the intrepid Japanese. The top picture is a view of the business block of Manila. The bottom is a map of the P.I. (Passed by the Military Censor)

JAPANESE STRATEGY IN P.I. PROGRESSING

Crack Units Make Landing and Sweeping Away All Opposition

AIR CONTROL SECURED

Natives Terrified at Swift and Deadly Striking Power of Nippon

With the landing of Japanese troops in the Philippine Islands early December 10, the Japanese crack units are now advancing swiftly to an undesignated point in the Islands, according to the Domei.

It is believed that the Japanese soldiers are having no difficulty whatever in their advance as the Japanese bombers have wiped out any obstructions in their path during the two-day raids following the opening of hostilities.

The Filipinos who had been under the impression that the Americans were unbeatable are understood to have been very disappointed with the inherent weakness of the American army.

It was pointed out that the American unit in the Philippines Army under the supreme command of Lieutenant-General Douglas MacArthur aggregates about 38,00 men, of whom 18,000 form the regular army. These soldiers are now stationed in three different sectors, northern Luzon, southern Luzon and Mindanao. The first sector is being headed by Major-General Wayland while southern Luzon is under the command of Major-General Baker. The troops in Mindanao are being led by Major-General Sharp.

The United States Asiatic Fleet is, according to a certain quarter, composed of 2 aircraft carriers, 4 cruisers, 15 destroyers and 17 or 18 submarines. It is thought that the major part of this fleet is now bottled up in the waters of the Philippines while the American submarine that was sunk off Palau on December 8 is believed to be one of the crafts which had tried to make a get-away.

Philippines Strength Revealed

The Philippines are now being severely attacked by Japanese land, sea and air forces, and as their planes numbering more than one hundred have already been destroyed, the country is on the verge of losing control of the air to our forces, says the Miyako. The present military strength of the Philippines is described by the paper as follows:

Taking up first, the port of Cavite, it is the base of the United States Asiatic fleet under the command of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, and there are fuel depots, munition storehouses, and barracks for the marines. In the Subic Bay, about 6 miles north of Cavite, there lies the important port of Olongapo with a dry dock. For defending these two ports there are the forts of Corregidor, Mills, Hughes, Frantz, Drum Wind and William Mackinley, all equipped with huge 12 and 10-inch guns.

The strength of the standing fleet in the port of Cavite consists of:

Flagship, heavy cruiser Houston (9,050 tons, nine 20.3 mm guns, 32.7 knots); cruisers Marblehead, Cincinnati, and Trenton (each 7,050 tons, ten 15.2 mm guns, 33.7 knots); destroyers Paul Jones and 16 or 17 others (1,190 tons, four 10.2 mm guns, 35 knots); more than ten new submarines (1,330 tons, surface speed 14.5 knots), 12 or 13 old submarines; airplane carriers Langley now sunk, (1,050 tons, 15 knots) and Herron (840 tons 14 knots). As auxiliary ships there are mine sweepers, gunboats and other small vessels.

The army strength in the Philippines consists of about 15,000 of regulars, about 140,000 of national guards, and about 5,000 of constabulary force. Major-General Douglas McArthur is the commander-in-chief of the army. Of the officers of the regular army 80 per cent are Americans while of the soldiers 60 per cent are Filipinos. The entire islands are divided into 10 military districts. The army equipments are very poor, having not a single tank.

Military airfields in the Philippines are the Nicholas airfield in the suburbs of the Cavite naval base, and the Clark Field 60 miles from Manila, and then as the equipments for naval airforces there are seaplane bases at Cavite and Olongapo, there are several auxiliary airfields.

The entire air forces consist of some 200 planes, including 40 to 50 "air fortresses" XVII type heavy bombers, and more than 30 Consolidated PBY 3 type hydroplanes. But the majority of these planes were destroyed in the Japanese plane raids on Monday morning.

Defenses Really Weak

Alexander Kiralfy, American commentor on military affairs, once said that the coastline of the Philippines being greatly indented, full of canals and narrow straits, the islands would become a huge naval base when those straits are closed up. Though he thus boasted of the strength of the Philippines, the territory is now facing attack not only by landing forces and planes but also by parachutists and glider corps. Then how will they defend the Philippines?

The Philippines lie within Japan's territorial waters, so to speak, and they are 5,300 miles from Hawaii. Furthermore, their defense facilities are very poor, and the coast defense is particularly weak. Thus the islands are not protected strongly as they declare. Another basic weakness of the Philippines is the lack of factories producing arms and munitions. Thus they are unable to supply their own needs and have to depend upon shipments from the United States. Under the blockade by Japanese naval forces, the islands will be unable to maintain communications with the United States.

Then the Philippines have no other naval base except one at Manila, those at Cavite and Olongapo being outdated and imperfect. There is a floating dock which, however, is unable to take care of even a 10,000 class cruiser. The fuel storage capacity is also very small.

Lastly it must be mentioned that the supply of foodstuff is also not sufficient. The export of hemp and sugar, that forms the bases of the livelihood of the Filipinos, will be stopped. Thus the natives' livelihood will be threatened and there will certainly arise an independence movement.

Germany and Italy May Declare War On U.S. This Week

Asashi Service

BERLIN, December 9.—The attitude of the German Government toward the Pacific War will be clarified very shortly. It is generally observed that the declaration will announce the German policy toward the United States based on the negotiations being made among the Axis Powers in the last few days.

Asahi Service

ROME, December 9.—According to reliable information obtained from neutral countries, Germany and Italy will declare war against the United States under the spirit of the Tripartite Alliance and for effecting offensive against Britain. It is believed to take place during the present week. The American Embassy at Rome has commenced to burn up documents and is preparing for departure having probably imagined the impending outcome.

HAWAII OFFICIALS UP FOR COURT MARTIAL

Terrific Damages by Japanese Raiders Prompt Probe Into Defense Leaders

U.S. AIRFIELDS POSTED

War Department Announces State of Emergency for Preparatory Measure

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, has requested a certain neutral European country to arrange mutual exchange of United States and Japanese diplomatic and consular agents now stranded in enemy territory, it was reported here today from Washington. Because of the hostilities in the Pacific, more than 100 representatives of the United States Government are said to have been stranded in Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand and French Indo-China, while between 25 to 50 Japanese officials still are in the United States.

Should negotiations for exchange of diplomatic and consular agents be successful, a similar arrangement is expected to follow with respect to nationals of the countries. The report surmised that either Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal or Spain might have been asked to mediate. It is believed Japanese officials in other countries which have declared war on Japan also would be exchanged at the same time the proposed exchange between the United States and Japan is effected.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 9.—Hawaiian defense officials are facing court martial, it was indicated in a report received here from Honolulu today.

It was reported that the terrific damages which were caused upon Hawaiian defenses by Japanese air raiders prompted the investigation of those who are responsible for the defense of the United States stronghold in the mid-Pacific.

U.S. Airfields Posted

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—The United States Department of War announced yesterday that a state of emergency existed at all United States airfields, according to a Havas report received here today.

This move was believed to be a preparatory measure to complete the national defense structure, the report said.

Roosevelt Exhorts People

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Exhorting the United States people to exert their supreme efforts in the war against Japan, President Roosevelt in a nationwide broadcast from the White House today, declared the hostilities were "not only going to be a long war but a hard war."

The Chief Executive admitted that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was serious and that the United States' losses were heavy.

Although asserting that he was confident the United States could surmount the crisis, President Roosevelt said. "More bad days are yet to come."

We must fight and we must win," President Roosevelt exhorted.

Oshima Reads Rescript To Japanese in Berlin

(Continued From Page 1)

headlines.

All the papers carried photographs of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and pictures of General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Imperial Navy General Staff.

Detailed facts were published showing the naval strength of Japan.

As accustomed as the German press has been to blitzkrieg tactics, they expressed great astonishment at the extraordinary feats which have been accomplished by the Japanese armed forces.

Germans approaching Japanese nationals on the streets stop and offer their congratulations. The people of Germany have expressed their deep admiration for the Japanese who go about their daily work unhurried and unafraid and who quietly pray for a certain victory over the forces of the United States and Britain.

Thai Japanese Safe

The Foreign Minister of Thailand, Domei learned from Bangkok, told Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami on December 8 that the Thai Government was giving every protection to Japanese residents in the country. He also assured the Japanese official that his Government would do all within its power to promote friendship between Japan and Thailand.

Light Control Ordered

The Eastern Defense Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday issued a precautionary light control order.

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Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

PAN-AMERICAN BLOC FOR DEFENSE AIRED

Chile Makes Proposal Which Hull Accepts—Argentina Sticks to Own Guns

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—Felipe A. Espil, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, called on Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, and handed him his Government's memorandum, according to a Havas report received here today from Washington.

The Argentine statement said the Argentines will abide by hemispheric defenses on the basis of the declaration of Pan-American countries, the report asserted.

Conference Is Proposed

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced at the press conference today that the conference of foreign ministers of the American Continent proposed by Chile be shortly held at Rio de Janeiro, and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles will represent the United States.

The proposed conference is for discussing joint defense according to Article 15 of the Panama Agreement, and when decision is made among all nations of the American Continent at the conference, the entire Central and South American countries will declare war against Japan.

Chile Proposes Conference

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State was said to have responded favorably to a proposal by the Chilean Government for an emergency conference of Ministers representing the Latin American Republics, according to a report received here from Washington today.

Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, will be dispatched as special American envoy to the meeting by the White House, the report said.

The conference is expected to convene at Rio de Janeiro, the Washington cable said, where the representatives will determine the stand of the Latin American Republics. If all the South American countries agree to uphold the Pan-American Defense Declaration then it is believed that the entire South American continent will officially declare war on Japan, the dispatch concluded.

Europe-U.S. Front Gone

Domei

VICHY, December 9.—Difficulties were foreseen by Havas today in efforts of Democratic nations to form a united European-American front on the basis of reports compiled from various foreign news centers.

Although many small nations in the Western Hemisphere and in Europe have declared war on Japan, Havas said, larger countries, like Argentina, have announced a policy of neutrality in the current Japanese-American hostilities and, hence, establishment of a solid European-American front appears very difficult.

U.S. CLIPPER CAPTAIN DESCRIBES JAPAN RAID

His Craft Destroyed in no Time In Fierce Nippon Attack On Hongkong

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 10.—The first account of Japanese air raid on Hongkong airfields was told by an eyewitness, Fred S. Ralph, Captain of Hongkong Clipper, according to information received here.

The Captain is quoted as saying that when he had just finished cleaning his machine he received the news of war. Simultaneously with the receipt of the news and the sounding of the air-alarm, Japanese planes appeared above and dived. Fortunately, there was none of the crew on board the Clipper and he and some of his crew at once took refuge. Japanese planes dived with such a fierce force that it might strike the ground and repeated strafing; they went up and down almost 12 times, and the clipper was aflame in no time.

The Japanese planes showered bombs and machine-gun bullets, destroying planes on the ground and flew away. Planes destroyed by Japanese reached a large number. Captain Ralph added that he found many large holes on the runway when he came out of his shelter and that one of the Japanese bombs went through the roof of one of the hangars.

LETS MEXICO UNITS ENTER

U.S. Facilitate Troops Movement to Garrison Lower California

Domei

VICHY, December 9.—The United States Department of State announced today that facilities in southwestern United States would be open for use of a large party of Mexican troops who are entering a point in Arizona to reinforce garrisons in Lower California, a Havas dispatch from Washington declares.

The Mexican troops have stopped at San Diego on their way to Lower California.

Enemy Interests Protected

The Foreign Office Tuesday was
tified by the Swiss Legation here
savings the latter would protect the
¥8,893,805,000 erests in Japan. The Ar-
¥281,341,000. y also notified the For-
as compared same day that it would
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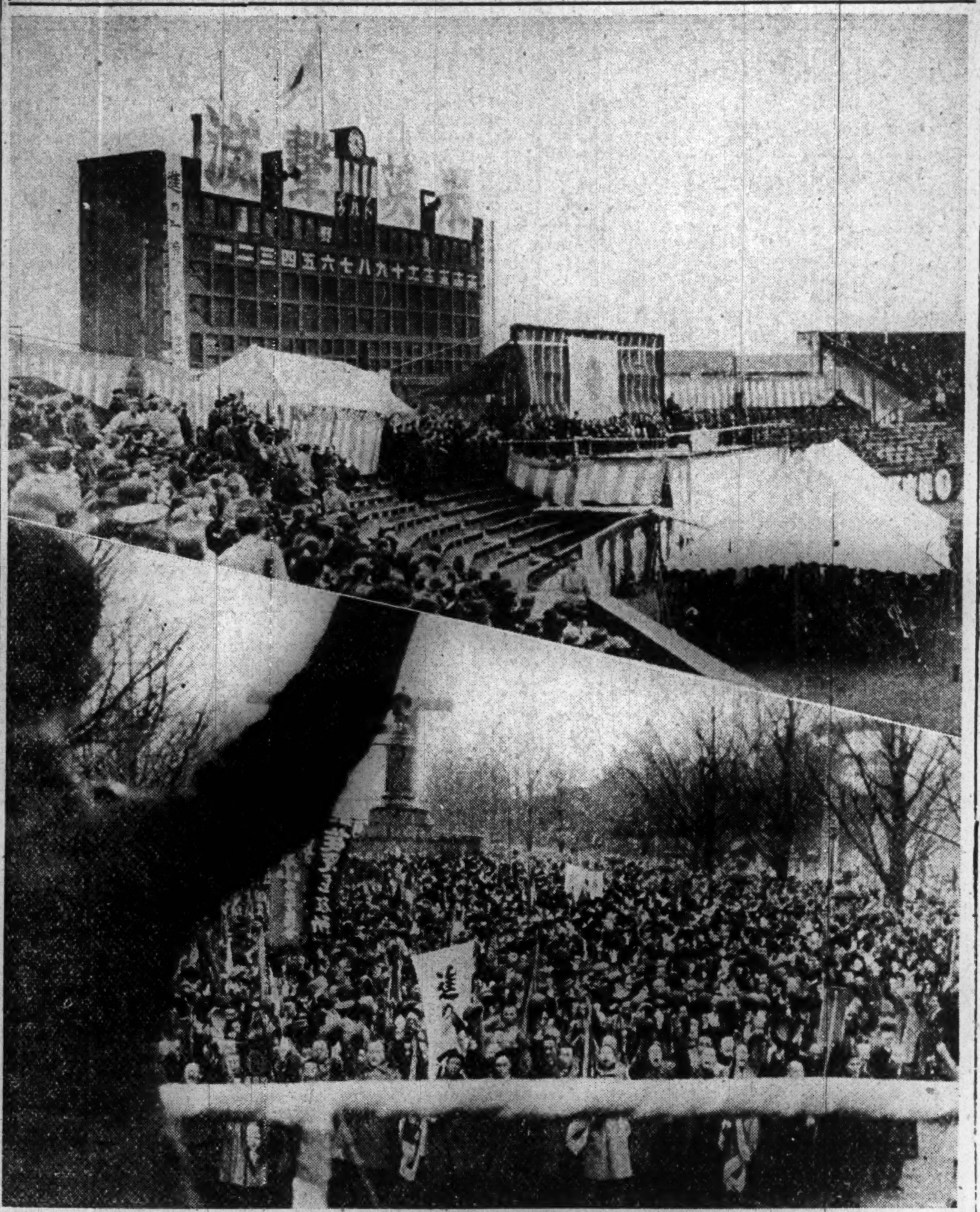
but a decrease
savings.

United Nation Rises in Support



"Down with the United States and Britain" was the principle war cry at a demonstration staged at the Koraku-en Stadium Wednesday afternoon, under the joint auspices of eight Japanese dailies in Tokyo. After listening to the stirring addresses by the Army and Navy spokesmen and leading journalists, the entire audience capped the meeting by pledging united support for the armed forces of Japan. Lower: Another large-scale event of the day was a prayer meeting in the compound of the Yasukuni Shrine, participated in by about 15,000 representatives from every walk of life including Diet members, members of prefectural and city assemblies, city officials, chairmen of neighborhood units, retired soldiers' associations, Dai Nippon Youths Corps and other organizations. Hearty prayers for a sure and decisive victory of the Imperial forces were offered.

JAPAN HOME FRONT FULL OF HIGH SPIRIT

Leaders of Government Circles, Civilian Quarters Urge Nation to Tighten United Front

The home front of this country on the third day after its declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain, though drizzling rain visited Tokyo and vicinity from early in the morning, was full of high spirit and enthusiasm all over the country.

At 6:30 a.m. an urgent meeting of neighborhood associations throughout Japan was called. Leaders of the nation both in Government circles and civilian quarters, appealed to the country over radio to tighten their united front under the unprecedented situation.

In Tokyo, housewives, just after preparing their breakfasts, salaried men on their way to work were seen assembled here and there at houses or stores, listening in on radio to the voices of Fumio Goto, Chairman of Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and other men. The neighborhood meetings ended at nearly all places in half an hour.

The Japan Ex-Servicemen's Association assembled all its members throughout the country Wednesday morning to have them make rounds of the local shrines to pray for the victory of the Imperial forces. Tokyo branches of the Association staged a parade through streets, visiting Shinto shrines. These parties ended in front of the Imperial Palace and the Yasukuni Shrine to offer their prayer for the joint aim.

Under the auspice of Tokyo Municipal Office a meeting of representatives of various vocational fields was held Wednesday morning on the premises of the Yasukuni Shrine. About 15,000 representatives including Diet members, members of the prefectural and municipal assemblies, chiefs of block and neighborhood units pledged themselves to do their best in contributing to the cause of the successful winning of the current war. The meeting was presided by Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo.

Prize Court to Handle Captured Enemy Ships Will Be Established

The Japanese Government has decided to establish Prize Courts considering capture of enemy merchant ships by the Japanese Navy during the present war, according to the Nichi Nichi. At these courts examination will be conducted on these war prizes. A Higher Prize Court will be established in Tokyo and two prize courts at Yokosuka and Sasebo. At the prize courts matters concerning the capture of enemy merchantmen will be handled whether the capture is legal or otherwise. When petitions are filed by those who suffered damage by the capture, this also will be examined whether the petitions for indemnification of losses be accepted or not. All leading countries have this system. In this country, a higher prize court and Sasebo Prize Court were established during the Sino-Japanese War. In time of the Russo-Japanese War the same ones also were established.

'NEWS BY NEWSMEN' AIMED BY NEW LAW

Draft Ordinance on Journals Adopted by General Mobilization Committee

"Newspapers by newspaper men" is the guiding principle of the Government's wartime policy toward the press as embodied in a draft Imperial ordinance concerning newspaper enterprises which was adopted at the 21st general meeting of the National General Mobilization Commission held Wednesday afternoon at the Premier's official residence.

The meeting also adopted draft Imperial ordinances concerning the wartime control of marine transportation and revision of the law on the requisitioning of the services of seamen.

The draft Imperial ordinance concerning newspaper enterprise for the most part embodies the recommendations of the Press League for reforming the nation's newspaper structure made to the Government.

It was said in Government quarters that it would be a misnomer to call the proposed Imperial ordinance concerning newspaper enterprises a legislation for control of the press. It was stressed that the Government is not out for regulation of the press but that it means to see newspaper enterprises conducted in a manner which will be condusive to the good of the State in a time of national emergency.

The principal item in the proposed law which consists of a number of articles is the sixth. Under this article an organization tentatively called the Dai-Nippon Press Association will be formed. The chief function of this organization will be to carry out measures which will be necessary to enable newspapers to perform their functions for the good of the State.

The association, according to Article 7, will be formed by newspapers, news agencies, and companies connected with the press which are jointly operated by the newspapers and news agencies.

Commenting on the proposed Imperial ordinance concerning newspaper enterprises, Domei said that with the formation of the Dai-Nippon Press Association, the leadership of which would be in the hands of experienced newspaper men, the nation's wartime newspaper structure would be perfected.

The same service made the prediction that it would not be long before the principle of one newspaper for each prefecture would be established.

EASE IMPERIAL MIND, MAYOR ASKS PEOPLE

Okubo Issues Instructions to Public Following Declaration Of Warfare

The Mayor of Tokyo, Tomejiro Okubo, issued a message Wednesday, calling upon the citizens to serve the cause of the nation and to put the mind of His Majesty the Emperor at ease with the grim determination to bring the present war against America and Britain to a speedy and successful conclusion.

The Mayor's message reads as follows:

"No sooner had the declaration of war been issued by His Majesty the Emperor than the Japanese Army and Navy stood up in arms for the self-defense of the country and for the chastisement of America and Britain, and our loyal soldiers and sailors have already scored brilliant successes.

"The history of 2,600 years of our country is a history of victories under the August Virtue of our Emperor.

"With a firm conviction of ultimate victory, we must defend our capital to the last, come what may and how long the war might last, bearing in mind at the same time that we must increase our productivity at all cost.

"Let us remember the honor and responsibility on our shoulders as citizens of the capital, and let us take oath that we shall put the August Mind of our Emperor at ease at the sacrifice of our lives."

Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo, representing the seven million city-folks, Wednesday cabled felicitations to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet and Commanders of the Army Expeditionary forces through the War Office, over the outstanding achievements gained by the Japanese at the outset of the current hostilities against the United States and Britain.

Achievements Felicitated

According to an announcement released at 2:40 p.m. Wednesday by the War Office, military attaches of the German and the Italian Embassies visited the War Office and the Inspectorate-General of Army Air Forces, to express felicitations for the brilliant activities and glorious success of the Japanese Army and Air Forces, reports Domei.

In Malay Jungle

Soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Army advancing in the jungles of Malaya. They have a sacred task to perform. That is to drive out the British who have miscarried justice under the guise of a white man's burden. Inflamed with this idea of having being bullied and cheated by the haughty white men, our valiant troops are sweeping away imperialistic Anglo-Saxons—everything to be trodden under that reminds of white arrogance. The photograph was taken by a unit taking part in the campaign and flown to Tokyo. (Loaned by the War Ministry)

News Announcers of JOAK Very Busy As Result of War on U.S. and Britain

News announcers of station JOAK are now very busy with the increase of their duty hours resulted from the war declared against the democracies' front.

This, the Yomiuri reports, is greatly soliciting the sympathy of the youngsters learning in National Schools, whose gradual awakening to the importance of the situation confronting this country is largely due to their listening to the increased news hours of the radio.

Miss Mikiko Asuka, a second year pupil of the Higashi-Chohfu National School, Ohmori-ku, the paper says, visited the announcers' section of the JOAK building late Tuesday afternoon, to make a present of 100 masks to those working there. The girl thought that too many hours of working is likely to cause the weakness of throat among the announcers, which she wanted to prevent with masks to be worn at their leisure hours.

The girl, led by her mother, is reported to have remarked in the presence of Chief Nakamura of the announcers' section:

"This is a small token of my appreciation of the hard work offered by the news announcers. I know their hours have been much increased owing to our declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain. Their hard use of voice in this cold season will bring colds on them, I am afraid. If these masks serve to protect them from colds I shall be greatly pleased."

Thus were donated 100 masks to the announcers along with Miss Asuka's own letter of encouragement. The rare gift, from a National School girl pupil, was shared by broadcasting workers with gladdened heart.

An agreement, meantime, has been made by those presented with masks that the girl's kindness will be awarded with a doll to be sent to her as the return to her gift, the paper explained.

U.S. Scribes in Berlin

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 10.—Prior to the beginning of the foreign press conference in Berlin on Tuesday noon, attention was drawn to the fact that the German press correspondents in the United States had been excluded from the official American press conferences. The American correspondents, on the other hand, were present at the German press conference as usual.

DARING JAPAN FEATS AWE ENTIRE WORLD

U.S. and Britain Heretofore Scoffed at Nippon's Might But Now Jolted

The daring feats of the Japanese seaplanes, which realized brilliant achievements on Pearl Harbor, have thrilled the entire world. Even the United States, which shamelessly resorts to false propaganda, admits this signal defeat, announcing the total number of warships damaged by the Japanese planes, according to the Nichi Nichi. The United States warships, which were either sunk or heavily damaged, totaled four large cruisers and one airplane carrier with an aggregate of about 250,000 tons.

The total Pacific and Atlantic Fleets of the United States is estimated at about 1,410,000 tons. If this figure is correct, the damage done to the United States Navy is nearly 20 per cent of the total tonnage. In reality, this figure is a bluff and ruse to lead internal politics to advantage through the exaggerated propaganda of the naval strength and to avail of the international situation.

The same paper further says the damage done to the United States Navy, therefore, has really given a fatal blow to that navy. The United States Navy had long planned to control the sea power of the Pacific dispatching its great fleet from Hawaii to the Southwestern Pacific, while intending to sacrifice its Asiatic Fleet. This ambition has been shattered by the signal naval defeat at Hawaii.

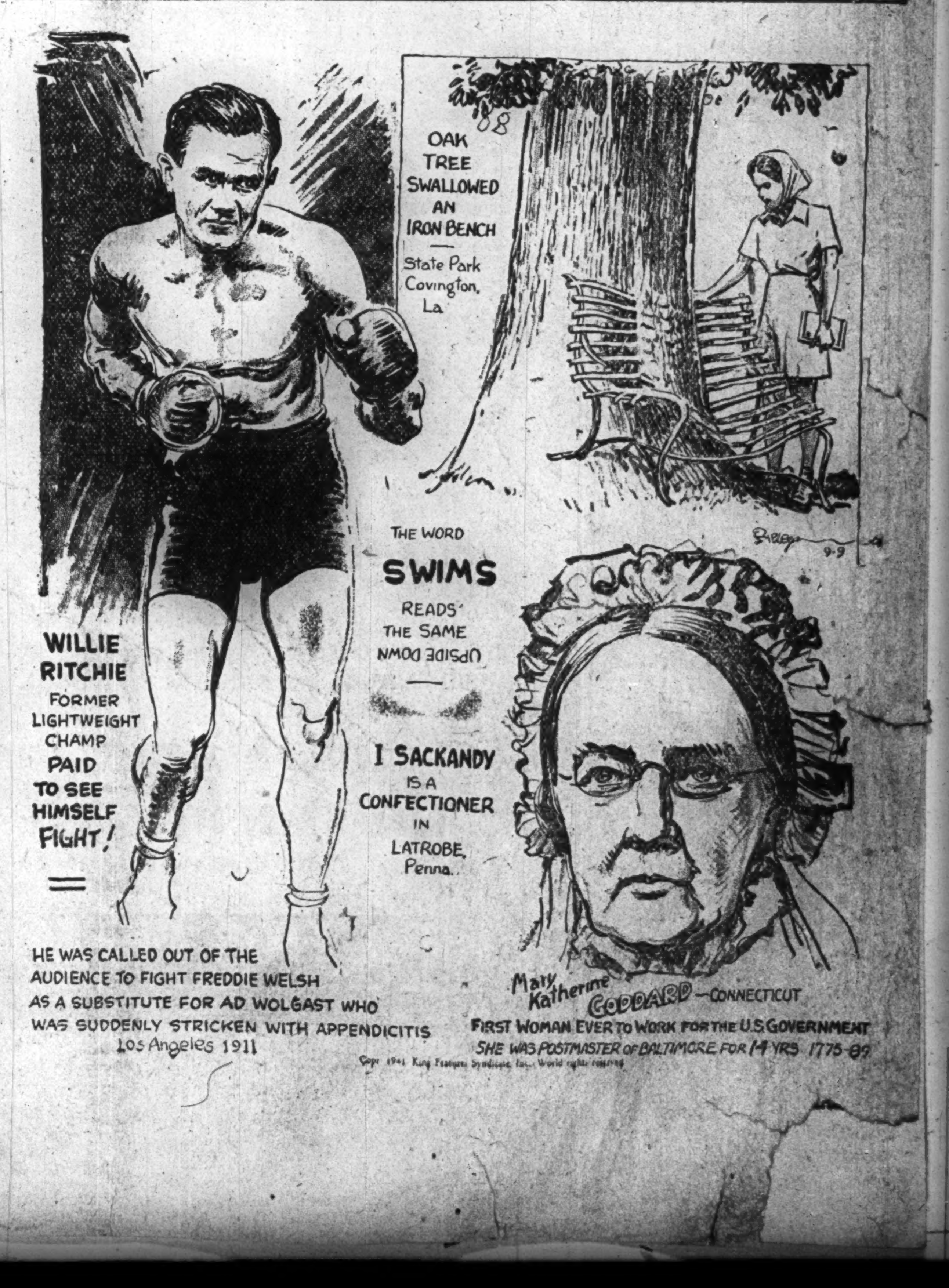
The United States has not a single battleship in East Asia. Neither it has an airplane carrier, but it has only four cruisers to depend upon. Thus, the United States Army and Navy on the Southwestern Pacific have been driven into isolation from the motherland, while this is leading Japan's military position to great advantage. The same paper says how miserably the United States' esprit de corps is depressed and how its fighting spirit is poor can be testified by the fact that the United States gunboat Wake was surrendered to the Japanese Navy at Shanghai without any resistance.

No one in the world has ever dreamed that the Japanese fighting planes would launch upon a surprise attack of Hawaii and score such a great victory, the Asahi points out. However, this great success was not accidental by any means. It was realized through precise preparations and death-defying determination on the part of the Imperial Navy. The Asahi further says:

"Learning this desperate enterprise effected by the Navy, we cannot help recalling a famous radio speech of Captain Hideo Hiraide of the Navy Information Department on May 27, the Navy Day, of this year. In the course of his speech, Captain Hiraide said, 'The Imperial Navy with more than 200 large and small warships engaged in the operation along the China coast at present and with more than 300 warships is poised for action on the West Pacific defending necessary bases. Such a condition has not been unprecedented since the Japanese history began.'

"Those who recollect these navy preparations will not fail to realize that Japan's great victory was not accidental at all."

Believe It or Not, by Ripley



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SHOCHIKU, TOHO BAN AMERICAN PICTURES

European Films in Stock Here Will Increase in Appearance On Local Market

Because of the war with the United States and Britain, a drastic change is being anticipated in amusement circles, particularly among foreign film distributors and exhibitors. The Shochiku and Toho, which have been exhibiting American and European pictures, have decided not to release American pictures simultaneously with the outbreak of the war. It is thought that European films in stock here will increase in appearance on the local market. The domestic pictures also will be released in larger number at theaters, which had been showing foreign films exclusively.

The approval recently given for the exhibition of American motion pictures for December became invalid according to the foreign transactions control regulations, the order of which was enforced and put into effect after the announcement in an extra issue of the official gazette dated December 8. Accordingly, it is impossible to distribute pictures of the local eight American companies after December 8, says Domei.

The Japanese foreign picture distributors belonging to the Japan Motion Picture Trade Association, who have been urged by the Government officials concerned to amalgamate, have unanimously agreed to merge themselves into one company with a capital of ¥1,000,000. Their views had been varied in the past, namely, the establishment of a control indivdually or that of three companies between the existing firms. In discussing the ideas underlying control contemplated by the Government authorities, the representatives of the Towa Shoji, Seneisha, Kokko Eiga, Nippon Eiga Boeki, Mitsuba Boeki, Miki Shoji, Shochiku and Toho companies held a meeting recently, at which they agreed upon amalgamation.

While the establishment of the first and second producing organs by Shochiku and Toho, respectively, has been progressing, the plan for the third producing organ with the amalgamation of Nikkatsu, Shinko and Daito has been brought to a standstill due to the difference of opinions among the three companies. At a meeting of the subcommittee for the establishment of the third producing organ held at the Board of Information recently, the representatives of Nikkatsu, Daito and Shinko and the Government officials concerned have decided to establish a special company of ¥100,000, for which the outlines of the regulations were submitted by the Daito representatives. Although the purport of the plan has been agreed upon, there is still remaining a technical difficulty and the development is being watched. The Nikkatsu is desiring to join after the division of the production and exhibition sections while the Shinko intends to join under its present status.

"Minna Hatarake" (All Have to Work), a cultural film now under production by the Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, has been renamed "Aruke Aruke" (Walk and Walk). The picture is devoted to the promotion of the national health.

The Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, Yurakucho, will release "Soshu no Yoru" (The Night of Soochow), a Shochiku picture, for the New Year performance under a special contract with the Shochiku due to the shortage of foreign films. The theater, which has been a second-run theater showing foreign pictures, will also exhibit foreign productions occasionally in the future.

To meet the projected establishment of the wartime structure in the motion picture industry, the Japan Eigasha, the center of newsreel and cultural films, has succeeded to carry out the merger plan, by which the cultural sections of the Shochiku, Toho, Jujiya and Fuji Studios have been amalgamated and attached to the Japan Eigasha. This is one of the steps toward the unification of cultural film producing organ. Kozo Kamizaka was made chief of the section.

Because of illness of Tayeko Matsuura, Hideko Ohara has been assigned to an important child role of Takako, in "Omura Masujiro" (Masujiro, Founder of the modern Japanese Army System), now in production at the Kyoto studios of the Shinko Cinema Production Company under direction of Ossho Mori.

The shooting of the sequel of "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), the first part of which has recently been released on local screens with success, is now speeded up by Shochiku at its studios in Kyoto largely because of the circumstances of players of the Zenshinza theatrical troupe who were borrowed but who have the stage engagement in January. The picture was one of those endorsed by the Education Ministry as an excellent production. Kenji Mizoguchi is the director.

To produce musical scenes effectively, Mikko Kobashi, a pupil of Michio Miyagi, noted blind koto player, made her special appearance in "Kaze Kaoru Niwa" (A Garden of Fragrant Breeze). The picture is now being filmed at the Ofuna studios of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company under the direction of Hideo Oba. Mitsuko Mito, young star, plays the heroine's role.

Benkei is one of the familiar figures in Japanese drama whether in Noh or Kabuki and there are many plays based on his life. Especially noted is "Kanjincho," the famous Kabuki and Noh vehicle, loved by every playgoer since the Yedo days. Like many other dramas, this piece too has now been given a new twist by that well-known native playwright, Shin Hasegawa. Currently presented on the Tokyo Takarazuka stage, the Shinkokugeki players have concentrated their main effort on this new version of "Benkei." The role is taken by Ryutaro Tatsumi as shown in above photo.

Joji Oka and Yataro Kurokawa will share the honor of important roles in "Musashibo Benkei" (Benkei's Valor), a screen play from a story of old Japan written by Takeshi Hisayoshi. The picture went into production at Toho. Isuzu Yamada and Hideko Takamine will take the feminine leads.

Dealing with the development of new air route in the South Seas regions, "Nankai no Hanataba" (Bouquet of South Seas), a feature motion picture, went into production recently at Toho studios with Mr. Abe directing. The actual scenes to be used as background had been recorded with cameras by Joji Ohara who recently returned from South Sea islands.

Hiroshi Higo has been appointed as chief of the culture section of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, which was established late last month to make efforts for the development of cultural entertainment materials.

Under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipal Government and Japan Welfare Association, a program of culture films will be given at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda-ku, at 6 p.m. today. Five pictures, including "Kodomo no Asobibao" (To Provide Playground for Children) and "Atarashiki Tsubasa" (New Wings) will be shown.

The South Seas Motion Picture Association, which was established by four companies, including Shochiku, Toho, Towa Shoji and Chuka Eiga, to contribute toward the cultural development based on the southward policy, is planning to establish a branch office in Hanoi in an endeavor to strengthen its activity in view of a success attained in recent showing of Japanese newsreels, shorts and dramatic films.

The Tamagawa Studios of the Nikkatsu, which recently finished the production of "Jiro Monogatari (Children's Tale), has announced the shooting of "Umi no Haha" (Mother of the Sea), a screen play, with Masanori Iga directing. Four principal roles will be taken by Haruko Sugimura, Hikaru Hoshi, Koji Nakada and Yotaro Miake.

"Wagaya wa Tanoshi" (My Sweet Home), starring Satoko Date, started its production at the Toho Eiga under the direction of Nobuo Aoyagi. Kingoro Yanagiya takes the male lead. The supporting cast includes Yuriko Hanabusa, Hideo Sayeki, Ureo Egawa and Suzuko Yamane.

The Hanazono Club, a theater in Osaka, has been contracted by the Shinko Kinema as the latter's first-run house. It will start activities from December 14 under newly signed contract.

Seizaburo Kawazu, one of the leading members of the Daiichi Kyodan, a group of free-lance screen players, has been recalled by Shochiku to play the role of Lord Hosokawa in "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), a picture now placed before cameras at the Shochiku's studio in Kyoto.

The Education Ministry recently has approved the following cultural features: "Bajutsu o Toku" (Explaining Horsemanship), "Yukiguni no Taiso" (Gymnastics in Snow Country), "Nobiyo Wako-odo" (Growing Young People), "Tsuri to Taiiku" (Fishing and Physical Training), "Umi no Wakawashi" (Young Wings of the Sea), "Nippon Eiho" (Japan's Swimming Art), and "Osanaki Tsuwamono" (Young Warriors), all of which are the productions by Towa Bunkyo.

WAR NO HINDRANCE TO KABUKI OPENING

3 Dramas Staged This Month At Local Theater With Kikugoro Troupe

Following the custom of the year, the December stage performance of the Kabuki theater is being played solely by Kikugoro Onoye, one of the leading actors in Kabukidom and his troupe. In sending off this eventful year for Japan, a color of seriousness was clearly evident upon all the actors, who displayed their skill to the full extent.

Despite the war declaration of Japan against the United States and Britain and in spite of the big increase of tax in admission fees, all the seats of the theater are filled to capacity daily.

The dramas now being presented on the stage are three classical Kabuki plays; namely, Yoshitsune Senbon Sakura, Ukare Bozu and Michiyuki Ukine no Tomodori as well as a newly written play entitled Onshu Ijo or Beyond the Revenge, which received the first prize of the Board of Information when it recruited new plays suitable for the new national structure. The latter is a successful presentation both from the view points of art and a work for encouraging the people to proceed with the achievement of the national objective.

Yoshitsune Senbon Sakura is a very popular play for Kabuki fans for the plot involves a romance of a hand-drum and a fox.

As many people are familiar, the Japanese hand-drum or Tsuzumi is made of the skin of fox. The story of Yoshitsune Senbon Sakura is a pathetic one of a child fox whose parent's fox skin was used in the drum of the wife of Yoshitsune, well-known character in the history of Japan in the struggle between the Minamoto and Taira clans.

One can well understand in this play the Japanese way of filial piety. Kikugoro, portraying the child fox, depicts his usual histrionic talents by giving a masterful performance of expressing grief and sorrow of the fox who lost his parents.

The program is also featured by Ukare Bozu, a comic dance which is accompanied by Tokiwazu music. In this dance opus, Kikugoro acts the main role of a poor drunken priest.

Beyond the Revenge has for its theme the Meiji Reconstruction era. The psychological elements of the Chonin and the Samurai ranks in the transition period are well described in the play with the denouement that personal strifes can be overcome. Mitsugoro, Omezo, Kikunosuke and other veteran actors and female impersonators take leading roles.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The Shochiku Theatrical Company, which owns most of the leading playhouses of Tokyo, is now busy in the arrangement of performanees to be presented at three of the de luxe theaters in January—th Kabukiza, Tokyo Gekijo and Meijiza. Kikugoro Onoye, who is now the principal player at the Kabukiza, will stay on the same stage next month to meet several veteran Kabuki actors such as Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kichiyemon Nakamura, who will be back from Kyoto late this month. In supporting cast will be Nizayemon Kataoka, Sojuro Sawamura, Tomoyemon Otani and Mitsugoro Bando. Two different programs are now being discussed to be given daily.

Ennosuke Ichikawa, also returning from Kyoto before the year-end, has been engaged to play at the Tokyo Gekijo, with Sumizo Ichikawa. The matinee and evening shows will be given.

At the Meijiza, Rokuro Kitamura and his co-players of the orthodox Shimpa theatrical company will play, supported by Masao Inouye and Yaeko Mizutani and members of the Geijutsuza dramatic troupe.

Out of 27 plays, 12 stage offerings have formally been accepted by the Japan Cultural Central League in a mass drama contest sponsored by the League. They are "Shiganhei" (Volunteers) by Kosei Shima, "Kenkun Koki" (Sadatsuna's Meritorious Deeds) by Issei Hisamatsu, "Shinseiki" (New Century) by Kunitoshi Yamaguchi, "Gessho Kanjincho, (the new version of Kanjincho), "Oira no Matsuri" (Our Festival) by Hisashi Ichigo, "Junkai Buro" (Bath) by Ken Sasaki, "Garan" (Temple) by Hiroshi Kano, "Soroban" (An Abacus) by Motozo Murakami, "Yuki no Yamagoe" (Over the Mountain in Snow) by Shinzaburo Tsuchida, "Minna Senyu" (All are Fighting Comrades) by Shun Sakai, "Kingoro no Kunhachi Sakanaya" (Fish-Monger) by Nikuta Hayashi, and "Kami Kaze" (Divine Wind) by Koichi Sakamoto. The majority of these plays have already been staged at the local theaters by various theatrical groups and the rest will be presented before the end of the year. Four plays will be selected by judges appointed by the League and announced on February 11 next year, taking advantage of "Kigensetsu" (the Japanese Empire Day) when the four will share the honors of receiving the prizes.

Tetsunojo Kanze, one of the veteran Noh players of the Kanze Noh school, will be the principal player in a special program of three Noh dramas, which will be presented at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, at 6 p.m. today. "Churei" (Loyal Souls) is the feature offering. This is the newest work produced by the Kanze Noh school, which won a tremendous acclaim at its premiers at the Peers' Club recently in the presence of the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family and many other notables. Today's program also includes "Koro" (Masashige, a Great Loyalist) and "Matsukaze" (Wind Among Pine-Trees) with Manzaburo Umewaka, Masayo Umewaka end Junzaburo Fujinami in the title roles.

Ennosuke Ichikawa has cancelled his extra performance in Shizuoka although he previously planned to play there on December 20 before proceeding to Chiba and Tochigi prefectures where he will play on December 22 and 24. Ennosuke is now appearing at the Minamiza, Kyoto in concert with Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kichiyemon Nakamura for a gala performance of the traditional Kabuki plays.

The acceptance of applications for obtaining censorship permission at the amusement section of the Metropolitan Police Board will be closed on December 18 for plays before the presentation on the stage by January 6 next year, it has been decided.

Three plays, including one Kabuki drama, opened Wednesday at the Shochikuza, Asakusa Park, to make up the concluding performance of the year by the Reihogeki, a company of actors and actresses headed by Michiko Oye, popular actress of samurai drama. They are "Reimei no Sakigake" (The Start of Dawn) by Eto Yamaguchi, "Tsubosaka Reigenki" (A Blindman's Miracle), and "Kiso no Himeyuri" (Lady Himeyuri at Kiso) by Kazan Yamamoto.

The name of "Manzai" (one of the popular vaudeville performances) will be altered in the near future by the stage amusement section of the Shochiku Theatrical Company. An appropriate title of this stage offering is now under consideration. The reason for the change is held since "Manzai" is considered by the Company not suitable for the prevailing wartime situation.

"Shin Nippon Kumikyoku" (A Series of New Japanese Ballads) is the title of a revue arranged by Junichiro Furujo for the Shochiku revue troupe. The play will feature the year-end program of the Kokusai Gekijo, Asakusa Park, starting December 18. It consists of eight scenes such as "Yama no Uta" (Song of Mountain), "Shima no Uta" (Song of Island), "Umi no Uta" (Song of the Sea), and "Yedo no Uta" (Song of Yedo).

Kenichiro Enomoto and his group of comedians, who are now on their extended tour of Chosen and Manchoukuo, will arrive in Hsinking on December 31 after completing a series of engagements in Chosen scheduled by December 29. Those principal places in Manchoukuo where they will play until January 15 include Hsinking, Harbin, Mukden, Dairen and Mutankiang.

The Kinryukan, Asakusa Park, changed its program yesterday. The new bill consists of "Rokyoku Ojosan" (Singing Daughter), "Ongaku Kazoku" (Family of Music), and "Kimi to Boku no Adauchi Konsenki" (A Confused Vendetta Story).

A company of young Kabuki actors, who completed their engagement at the Misonoza, Nagoya yesterday, went to Hakata to continue their circuit performance in Kyushu and several other leading places in western Japan, including Kurume, Kumamoto, Saga, Sasebo, Tobata, Shimonoseki, and Hiroshima. Their schedule will end at Hiroshima on December 23.

Tamaye Harada, a young popular dancer, who joined the contest sponsored by the Japan Cultural Central League, will appear at the Nippon Seinenkan, Aoyama, Sunday afternoon. Her program consists of newly composed dances to be staged in the premiere production.

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News NIPPON NEWS No. 80

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MASAO TAKAHASHI

MONEY IN SHANGHAI, TOKYO FEEL LITTLE

Steps Taken by Japanese, Municipal Authorities Soothe Sentiment

CHIANG BANKS CLOSING

Tokyo Money, Stock Markets Normal in Sharp Contrast To Wall Street

Calm prevails over the Shanghai money market, thanks to appropriate steps taken by the Japanese authorities and Shanghai Municipal Council, although it has yet to emerge from the state of temporary torpor, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Nichi Nichi. Except the Chungking-ruled banks, all Chinese banks resumed business Tuesday morning and complied with the requests of depositors for withdrawal of their money but with restriction, but on the same afternoon they also closed their doors under orders of the Municipal Council. Their business closing in this connection was done not to leave a stone unturned in providing against any emergency.

Japanese bankers met at the Financial Commissioner's Office in Shanghai to deliberate on measures connected with the period of their business reopening and other matters. It was decided as a result that the Japanese banks cooperate with the Chinese banks for financial operation of the re-born Shanghai.

Central Bank in Limelight

One of the most noteworthy facts, the dispatch adds, is that the Central Reserve Bank of China has come into the limelight on the financial stage of Shanghai financial quarters, which had been controlled by American and British banks. Since a few days ago, the bank authorities have been conducting a daily conference on financial stabilization measures. This conference is participated in by Chinese bankers who until the outbreak of the war situation were controlled by the Chungking regime. The Bank of China and Bank of Communications are expected to cooperate with Japan, severing their relations with Chungking. The Central Bank of China and Agricultural Banks are likely to be closed, the dispatch concludes.

Measures preventing the concealment of enemy property in Shanghai were decided upon by the Supreme Headquarters of the Japanese Army and Navy in the Shanghai area. The matter was announced by the same headquarters Tuesday, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Nichi Nichi. The announcement follows:

"Concerning various public and private immovable rights and property of immovables of the United States of America and the British Empire in the Shanghai area, the Japanese Military Headquarters announces that all actions of transfer and changes of the enemy property shall be declared null and void starting December 9 unless such is proved by the fact that it was not effected in an attempt to evade the consequences of hostile actions. It was also announced that even change and transfer to be made from December 9 shall be declared null and void, unless such is proved as being made on good will and in according to law.

"A further announcement was made by the Headquarters that, concerning transfer and change effected after July 26, 1941, the interested parties should file authoritative documents relative to the deals with the Japanese Consulate-General in less than seven days after December 9 and that, pending the submission of such documents to the consulate-general within the same period, any change should be regarded as null and void."

Contrast to Wall Street

In sharp contrast to the flurry developing on the New York stock market in an unfavorable reaction to the news regarding successful activities of the Japanese army and naval forces in the Western Pacific, normal quietness prevailed Tuesday on the stock and money markets in Tokyo, says the Miyako. The circulation of Bank of Japan notes is expected not to exceed the level of ¥6,000,000 at the end of this year which was estimated before the outbreak of the war with the United States and Great Britain.

Competent observers understand that the calm situation of the money market was more marked than they had predicted immediately after the receipt of the report regarding the onset of the war. According to the daily report of the Bank of Japan, the circulation of convertible notes increased by about ¥50,000,000 on Monday, the first day of the war, and considerable upward move was also seen Tuesday. This rising trend is considered to be due to the increase of reserve funds in banking institutions.

No Abnormal Indications

Since there is no indication of money demand from industrial circles abnormally increasing, the circulation of bank notes will return to a normal condition in a day or two. The Miyako says that no depositor are entertaining any slight concern about his money in banking institutions.

The bond market is expected to become more active and the digestion of Government bonds to improve in a few days, because the Government will release considerable amount of funds on the basis of the supplementary budget estimates which were endorsed at the last extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet closed on November 21.

Meanwhile the balance of postal savings as of November 30 stood at ¥8,893,805,000 and transfer savings at ¥281,341,000. An increase of ¥90,132,000, as compared with the figure for October 31, was seen in postal savings but a decrease of ¥741,000 in transfer savings.

War And Invention

Assets-Freezing Have Hit Patents—Japanese Patents in U.S. Or Britain Not So Numerous as U.S. or British Patents In Japan—Freeze Thus Benefits Japan

(From The Shuho)

Among the effects of the United States assets-freezing action on Japan, that on the world of inventions has been considerable.

Following the sequestration of Japanese property in the United States on July 26 as a measure of economic sanctions against Japan, the Japanese Government promulgated the Foreigners' Transactions Control Regulations of July 28.

Under these regulations, all disposal of patents, designs and trade marks have become subject to permission of the Finance Ministry. The tightness of the restrictions has depended on the circumstances but in some cases it has been quite appreciable.

By acquisition and disposal of patent rights, as stated in the regulations, are understood the buying and selling of patents and institution of such rights or pledges.

What are the effects of the assets-freezing measures on Japan in regard to patents? Japanese patents in Britain, the United States and other countries are not so numerous and are estimated only at about 1,000, against which British, American and other countries' patent rights in Japan number about 4,000. Considering that these foreign patents include a number of good inventions, the suspension of transactions in patent rights between Japan and the foreign countries on account of the freezing of assets is thus more greatly affecting Britain, the United States and other anti-Axis countries than Japan.

This is, however, simply a question under our eyes, and supposing it very hard to introduce henceforward inventions and arts from these particular countries, the freezing of assets cannot be thought as so optimistic a matter in regard to the future of the world of inventions in Japan.

Catalogs Sent

These foreign countries have applied for patents in Japan and sent to Japan papers, magazines and booklets on arts and technics not simply for the purpose of advertisement or publicity, but for selling their arts and technics to Japan or monopolizing trade and making good profits in Japan by means of their patents.

If business with Japan is difficult, therefore, it would no longer be advantageous for them to take out patents in Japan or send booklets, etc. Not only that, but the introduction of their good industrial arts and technics will benefit Japan, which constitutes a corresponding loss to them as anti-Axis countries from the viewpoint of national defense.

We must be prepared, therefore, that the introduction of good inventions and arts from these countries will decrease more and more for a time to come at least, and we must take measures to meet it.

The direct effect of the foreign freezing of assets on the world of inventions in Japan will be slight, but considering the hardship of introducing foreign inventions caused by it, we cannot be so optimistic, in consideration of which the inventors of Japan must bestir themselves much more than they have in the past.

AGENCY TO CONTROL NONFERROUS METALS

Key Industrial Association to Be Formed Over Aluminum, Etc.

An order for the creation of a Metals Industry Control Association which is to play a role similar to that assigned to the key industrial control agencies will be issued Friday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on the basis of the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance and at the same time members of the organizing committee will be designated from among industrial leaders.

The first general meeting of the organizing committee will be convened Saturday at the Konwa Kaikan, Tsukiji, and the inaugural meeting is scheduled to be held on January 10, 1942, predicts the Asahi. Suyekichi Nakagawa, president of the Furukawa Electric Industry Company, is believed to assume the leadership of the control agency.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the instructions regarding the control association, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will make public the list of metals industrial companies which are qualified for membership of the association; namely, electric wires manufacturers with a capital of over ¥4,000,000; manufacturers of copper, aluminum and magnesium as well as plates, tubes and bars made of these metals, with a capital of over ¥2,000,000; and distribution control bodies on rolled steel.

Qualified Firms

The list of qualified industrial firms reads as follows: the Furukawa Electric Industry, Sumitomo Electric Industy, Fujikura Electric Wire, Dai-Nippon Electric Wire, Tokyo Electric Wire, Showa Electric Wire, Hitachi Iron Works, Nissho Electric Wire, Japan Submarine Cable Manufacturing, Japan Aluminum, Nitto Metal Industry, Special Alloy, Special Light Alloy, Toyozaki Irrongated Copper, Rikken Alumite, Osaka Aluminum, Takada Aluminum, Nasu Aluminum, Kobe Steel Works, Kicho Irrongated Copper, Iwasa Irrongated Copper, Sumitomo Metal Industry, and Irrongated Copper Goods Sales companies as well as Tokyo Insulated Wire Manufacturers Association, Western Japan Insulated Wire Manufacturers Association, the projected Eastern Japan Metal Industry Control Association and the projected Western Japan Metal Industry Control Association.

Those industrial leaders who are expected to be designated as members of the organizing committee include Suyekichi Nakagawa, president of the Furukawa Electric Industry, Namihei Kodaira, president of the Hitachi Iron Works, Sadatoshi Betsumiya, managing-director of the Sumitomo Electric Wire, Shinta Matsumoto, president of the Fujikura Electric Wire, Tetsutaro Hasegawa, president of the Dai-Nippon Electric Wire, Totaro Sakiyama, president of the Tokyo Electric Wire, Kayemon Tamiya, president of the Kobe Steel Works, Hiroshi Kasuga, president of the Sumitomo Metal Industry, and Junji Matsumoto, managing-director of the Japan Aluminum.

Bill Clearings

December 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	192,932	122,441
Balance	21,008	15,593

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 10
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,830,717
Deposits	559,925
Loans	593,036

TO SMOOTH TRANSIT OF YEN BLOC GOODS

Central China Liaison Office To Improve Settlement System

The Central China liaison office of the China Affairs Board is now studying various measures to smooth the movement of commodities between Central China and Japan as well as Manchoukuo, says the China News Agency digest.

These steps will include the reorganization of the trade machinery in Central China, adjustment of the prices of export articles and improve the settlement system among the yen-bloc areas.

These program will be drafted on the basis of the declaration by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, on September 17 to the effect that the trade structure of the yen-bloc areas should be reorganized so as to enable Japan to obtain as much raw material as possible from the continent and at the same time supply the continent with the greatest possible industrial goods and equipment.

Dealings Intensify

Reviewing the trade relations between China and Manchoukuo, the journal says that the commodity transactions between the two countries has become intensified year after year, particularly since the outbreak of the China affair. The following is the list of Manchoukuo's export and import trade with China for the year of 1939:

1. Export	
Soya bean	10,414,000
Oil cakes	12,378,000
Kaoliang	11,044,000
Indian corn	12,136,000
Chestnut	16,666,000
Red bean and green peas	5,447,000
2. Imports	
Flour	10,105,000
Tobacco	4,278,000
Raw cotton	5,260,000
Paper goods	1,117,000

Claws on Latin America

Conclusion of most-favored-nation trade agreements between Canada and Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru and the establishment of Canadian legations in the capitals of certain of these republics with corresponding representation in Canada is a token of the increased efforts being made to expand Canada's trade relations with Latin America, according to the Royal Bank of Canada. These moves, the bank continued, "are part of a broad program designed to consolidate the countries of the Western Hemisphere into a powerful base to resist Axis economic penetration. They also reflect the sharp increase in Canada's trade with Latin-American countries since the outbreak of war."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	128.60	— .40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	83.10	— .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	87.90	— .20
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.70	+ .23
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.35	— .05

THIN SHORT-COVER RUFFLES TOKYO, NEW

Japanese War Successes Create Cheery Feeling, But Traders Wait

A ruffled price movement was observed in Tokyo Exchange, new, as short-covering thinned out on the stock market yesterday.

It was reported that the Japanese land forces captured a strategic point in northern Malaya and dispatches on other successes of the Imperial army and navy units were fast coming in, so that the general market feeling was cheery.

On the other hand, reaction set from the slackening of bear-covering, so that Tokyo, new, slipped down by ¥1.50 to ¥127.50. Other gilt-edgeds opened ¥2-3 down.

Prices, however, reacted upward on the news of the Japanese landing on the Philippines in the face of the enemy, so that the general undertone was firm. Long-term Miscellaneous, however, dropped on profit-taking, especially those which were high the day before. Some, on the other hand, were bought a step behind the others.

On the whole, feeling was quiet compared with the excitement of the day before.

In reaction to the sharp upsurge of the day before, short-term N.Y.K. began declining, so that long-term also fell ¥3.30 to the ¥2.60 low of its new. O.S.K. was ¥3.00 down and Nissan Steamship ¥1.40. Both profit-taking and selling in wariness against high prices were responsible for this situation. Traders generally tended to hold off pending further war news.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
First Section					
Fuji Spin (50)	63.3	63.6	d1.0	63.8	64.5
Do, new (25)	....	34.3	d .9	34.4	34.5
Kanegafuchi (50)	148.4	148.6	d .4	149.0	148.6
Do, new (25)	86.1	86.4	d2.5	86.6	87.2
Teikoku Ray (50)	96.0	96.1	d2.9	....	96.7
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	85.9	86.1	d1.9	86.2	87.0
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	70.8	70.8	d1.1	71.2	71.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.4	35.0	d2.0	34.4	33.5
Tokyo Light (50)	52.2	52.1	d .1	51.9	....
Electro-chem (50)	....	....	....	....	63.9
Ensuiko Sug (50)	63.4	63.1	u .5	63.5	63.9
Japan Min (50)	54.5	54.4	d .4	54.6	55.2
Manchuria Ind (50)	55.6	55.6	d .1	55.9	56.4
Tokyo Stock (50)	128.3	127.9	d .6	128.2	129.1
Do, new (50)	128.7	128.6	d1.3	128.8	129.9
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	100.5	100.0	d3.5	100.7	101.1
Do, new (37½)	82.5	82.4	d2.1	82.4	82.7
O. S. K. (50)	91.0	90.7	d2.3	88.5	89.7
Do, new (37½)	72.1	72.2	d1.3	71.2	72.0
Ishikawajima (50)	70.4	69.0	d2.0	....	69.5
Do, new (25)	37.8	38.7	u .1	38.5	39.0
Uraga Dock (50)	98.2	97.5	d1.6	98.0	96.8
M'bishi Heavy (50)	79.2	79.6	d .3	79.9	79.3
Hitachi Works (50)	68.2	68.0	d .8	68.0	68.5
Iwaki Col (50)	34.9	....	d .1	35.0	35.0
Steel Tube (50)	62.6	62.5	d .5	62.7	63.3
Asano Cem (50)	48.6	48.6	d .6	....	48.7
Third Section					
Japan Fat (50)	53.3	53.4	d .1	53.7	54.4
Japan Soda (25)	26.5	26.6	....	26.9	27.2
Japan Oil (50)	65.6	65.8	d .3	66.5	66.4
Karafuto Oil (50)	44.8	45.0	d .6	45.2	45.6
Nichiro Fish (50)	65.7	65.8	d .4	66.0	66.4
Shochiku (50)	55.1	55.4	d .5	55.4	55.8

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35
Second 5s	105.30	105.30	105.30	105.30
First 4s	102.55	102.55	102.55	102.55

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
N. Y. K., old	100.9	102.5	100.9	101.9
N. Y. K., new	81.9	83.8	81.7	83.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	148.0	150.5	148.0	149.8
Kanegafuchi, new	86.1	88.0	85.9	87.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	86.5	87.5	86.0	87.0
Osaka Stock, new	70.3	72.5	70.3	71.7
S. M. Railway	67.5	67.6	67.5	67.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9
Tokyo Light	52.7	52.7	52.1	52.1
Hitachi Works	68.5	68.5	68.1	68.1
Japan Steel Tube	54.0	54.5	54.0	54.5
Japan Oil	65.3	66.3	65.3	66.3
Japan Mining	54.0	54.5	54.0	54.5
Manchuria Ind	54.2	55.0	53.0	55.0

SHIPS PROHIBITED FROM DANGER ZONES

Communications Ministry Decides to Enforce Convoy System at Need

The Communication Ministry prohibited the departure of Japanese-registered ships for "danger zones" as a result of the ministerial meeting which was held Monday morning to discuss various problems subsequent to the outbreak of the war with the United States and Britain. Future marine transportation policies will be decided in close touch with the Navy Office.

According to the Asahi, the Communications Ministry has decided to change the shipping schedule and to enforce the convoy system, whenever the necessity arises owing to the development of the war situation. Matters relating to the shipbuilding scheme, the paper predicts, may be placed within the jurisdiction of the Navy Office.

Necessary steps for the smooth transportation of commodities will be embodied in the projected State shipping management ordinance, which is to provide for a strict State control over all Japanese vessels, seamen and shipbuilding facilities. The Ministry is expected to take steps to enforce the ordinance as soon as possible in keeping contact with the services.

Merchant Shipping Vital

Stressing the important duties assigned to shipping circles, Communications Minister Ken Terashima told the press Monday that the role of mercantile ships in the present war with Britain and America was unprecedentedly important and therefore the satisfactory movement of national defense materials was prerequisite to the final victory in the war.

This is the real purpose, continued the Minister, for which the Government is making preparations to enforce the State shipping management and strengthen the administrative structure regarding maritime affairs.

Meanwhile, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta communicated to all employes of the State railway and private railway companies his instructions to the effect that desperate efforts should be made to assure the smooth land transportation of rice, vegetables and other daily necessities even in case of any eventuality. The Railways Ministry is considering the creation of Wartime Transportation Liaison Committee, the membership of which is to include Government officials concerned and representatives of railway companies.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1941

The Pacific War

The brilliant success scored by the Imperial Navy in Hawaiian waters on Monday and after, should not eclipse the importance and significance of military operations progressing in other parts of the Pacific. Developments in those directions should be followed and observed as a part of the strategic plan our Navy and Army have conceived on such a grandiose scale and set forth to execute with almost breath-taking rapidity.

Side by side with the naval assaults on the island of Oahu last Monday, the American air and navy bases at Guam, Wake and Midway islands were successively subjected to effective bombardment. Although the accounts given of these operations are far from full or detailed, they were sufficient to show that those Pacific islands as American outposts have been rendered virtually powerless and valueless. With the elimination of these fortified islands as active strategic factors, the Philippines have been isolated.

Their position too has undergone drastic changes under Japanese bombings apparently continuing since Monday. First, the forts at Davao and next the airfields around Manila have been heavily attacked. The American airplanes either shot down or destroyed on the ground around Manila on Monday were estimated at 96 according to our official communique. The whole island was reported to have been thrown into a scene of confusion. Early yesterday morning Japanese troops were officially reported to have made a landing in the Philippines. And later reports indicate that the Japanese are making fair progress in the islands.

Situated only 600 miles from the island of Taiwan (Formosa), the American air force at Manila has been within easy striking distances of Japanese bases in the south. Moreover, a powerful American naval force based at Manila could have easily assailed the lines of communication which Japan had to maintain over southern waters. Possession of the Philippines under effective control was vital to the Japanese strategy which sweeps over areas further southward.

Japanese attacks on British positions since Monday have been concentrated on Hongkong and Singapore. Fire on the former island was opened from the land side. Unconfirmed reports say that Japanese have landed some forces on the island. At any event it appears certain that the island has virtually been isolated and is being placed under continuous fire. Whatever may be the conditions in Hongkong it has unmistakably ceased to be a base for offensive action against Japanese bases in the south.

More important developments are seen in the direction of Malaya, with Singapore as the main objective of Japanese action. Not inconsiderable forces have succeeded in landing in the peninsula, creating a fairly extensive front against the British forces. Although the progress of Japanese troops there is not indicated by naming the positions they have been winning, the land units, in close collaboration with the air force, are pressing on southward.

These operations against Singapore have greatly been facilitated by the agreement Ambassador Tsubokami to Thailand concluded with Premier Luang Pibul Songgram, just prior to the launching of Japanese action, for free passage of Japanese troops through that country. In consequence of this friendly agreement, Japanese forces have entered the country from French Indo-China and elsewhere, almost instantly coming into engagements with the British who had just ventured across the frontier.

The advance of Japanese units into Thailand is of great importance because of the effect certain to be seen on the position of the Burma Road, the last and only active channel of war supplies for Chungking. The Japanese control of this Road and the loss of American bases in the Pacific must leave Chungking completely cut off from external supplies. Reduced to that condition, the Chungking army is to be deprived of fighting resources and the whole machinery of resistance which Chiang Kai-shek has managed to maintain against Japan through the past four and a half years must break up, the end for which Japan has fought.

The other countries to enter into Japanese calculation are the Netherlands East Indies and Australia which both have reportedly declared war against this country. Aircraft dispatched from the N.E.I. are already said to be taking part in aerial combats near Singapore. But the position of Australia has undergone a basic change through the destruction of American naval forces in Hawaii and in the Philippines.

Port Darwin which was to have served as a key point in the line of communication between Pearl Harbor and Singapore, the line representing the aggressive arc of the so-called ABCD encirclement against Japan, would no longer be called on to serve in that capacity. It is not surprising to learn from a telegram just transmitted here from Melbourne via Berlin that the Australian Premier and military leaders met in conference with American military commissioners immediately on receipt of the news of Japanese bombardment over Oahu Island, in order to consider plans to meet the altered Pacific situation.

The great range of water over which naval operations must proceed and the multitude of American and British bases, scattered widely and in many directions, must necessarily impose on the Imperial Navy conditions under which it would be no easy task to attain all of their objectives. However, with the American naval force at Pearl Harbor disposed of in large part and the port of Singapore all but isolated, the event of the Pacific naval war in its second phase seems rather clear.

Very Grim Past

In the space of something like 40 years, between the second election of Grover Cleveland and the first election of Franklin Roosevelt, there were added to the population of the United States approximately 50 million robber barons, gangsters, bootleggers, speakeasy wastrels, fake mining stock salesmen, crooked real estate promoters, fraudulent patent medicine vendors and the like.

We get our figure of fifty million more Americans in the year 1932 than in the year 1892 from the nearest convenient reference book. We get our facts about the character and occupations of these 50 millions, as just described, from the new plays and books which describe American history in the form of family sagas. Usually it is the story of three generations.

There must be a good many of us today who shiver and turn pale at the announcement of one more new book or play springing to the defense of democracy, one more movie extolling the American way. They are often such queer friends of democracy. They have such a funny way of defending the American way. They defend democracy as a rule by trying to show that there really hasn't been any democracy. At best America began to get a whiff of democracy only half a dozen years ago; and alas! how much still remains to be done.

They defend an American way of life which as yet is only a blueprint in their own minds. They have very little to say for the way of life in which Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson lived and died. The last three men, apparently, lived in an America exclusively populated by robber barons, gangsters, bootleggers, wastrels, fake stock salesmen, real estate swindlers, patent medicine crooks, as summed up above.

There are times when a person feels like saying, "Save me from the 'friends' of democracy. I can attend to democracy's enemies myself."—N.Y. Times.

Too Much Rain

A story from the Emerald Isle tells of a Mrs. Murphy, who was brought to court and accused of watering the milk she sold. Denying the charge, she indignantly declared:

"'Twas the grass that was wake. How could ye expect a cow to give good milk after all this rain?"—Christian Science Monitor.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

"Central" Doctrines of Shinto

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

What is the central doctrine of Shintoism? Shintoism has many "central" doctrines, even as most other religions and philosophical cults have. Of Christian religion, for instance, it may be said that its central doctrine lies in the vicarious sacrifice of Jesus, or that it lies in His resurrection, or that it is in the Sermon on the Mount, or in the Trinity, or in the Eucharist or Baptism, or in the letters of Paul or the acts of Peter or in many another fact or idea connected with the life or teachings of Christ. Any of these subjects, if properly dealt with, will give a very good idea of what Christianity is. Similarly, you may take one or another of many characteristic sayings or deeds attributed to notable deities in the divine age and make an excellent "central" doctrine of Shintoism. We will take a few samples.

Mikado-Worship

Some persons have said Shintoism is Emperor-worship. So it certainly is. Was not Shintoism the Way of the deities and the Imperial ancestors descended from them? It is natural then that the Japanese who believe they belong to the same stock of the heavenly-descended Imperial ancestors should venerate the spirits of the Emperors, especially the reigning Mikado who, as the Akitsu-mikami, or the flesh-and-blood embodiment of the Imperial ancestors, guides and rules the nation according to the wisdom of the divine ancestors. The Emperor himself worships not only at the Ise Grand Shrines but at the Yasukuni Shrine of the brave soldiers and sailors dead in the battle.

It is well known that within the precincts of the Imperial Palace stand the three sacred shrines, Kashiko-dokoro, Korei-den and Shin-den, dedicated to the Amaterasu-Omikami, the Sun Goddess, and the Imperial ancestors and the myriads of gods and deities who were, so to speak, the ancestors of the Imperial ancestors, and that His Majesty from time to time personally visits them to worship. Some persons may demur at the word "worship" I am using here. It certainly does not mean the worship understood in the sordid or superstitious sense of the word in which the slave may be said to grovel before his master or the money-grubber before the mammon; it signifies the act of entering into pious or reverential communion with the spirit of the heavenly deities so as to know their will and wisdom regarding what one wishes to accomplish or proposes to do.

Cult of Family

Is not Shintoism Family System? Of course, it is. Patriarchy in its best form has been the corner-stone of the Japanese Empire, as exemplified by the reigns of the Jimmu Tenno and succeeding Emperors, and by the lives of Japanese people through the ages down to this day. More than one Emperor have declared that relations between Emperor and people are those of father and children, though politically they are ruler and ruled.

That the Mikado is bound to his subjects with golden ties of paternal affection is attested to by countless evidences and testimonials; by every Imperial rescript delivered on important occasions, by numerous poems sung by the succeeding Mikado as well as their acts of gracious kindness and even self-sacrificing devotion in which Japanese history abounds. The fact that every house in Japan has a place devoted to the little family-shrine sacred unto the Shinto deities is also suggestive. Yes, the Family System is the central doctrine of Shintoism.

Love of Nature

The love of nature or nature-worship is also a central doctrine of Shintoism, is it not? Certainly it is. Shintoism never talks of conquest of nature, but it always enjoins adoration of, and submission to, the laws of nature, which, combined with obedience to one's conscience (called in Shinto terminology "kiyoki-, akaki-, naoki-kokoro" "pure, clear and righteous heart") enables one to travel through life safe and happy.

It has been said that the primeval instinct of men was that of the wolf or the tiger and that the civilized man is he who has in course of human evolution conquered this nature-imposed savage instinct. Shintoism never subscribes to such a doctrine, for it asserts that Japan is the land of the gods, not the jungle in Africa and that its people are the possessors of the pure, righteous heart referred to. It may be that aeons ago there was a time when conquest of nature was necessary, but that must have been long before the evil in nature has been subdued or sublimated according to the way of the deities, so that no more conquering of nature is necessary, but that on the contrary it is the duty of every man in this land to learn the ways of nature and follow them, and love and admire the phenomena of nature as they are, even though occasional convulsions seem apparently to contradict the goodness of nature, as naughty or passionate outbursts of the boy may seem to contradict his innate goodness or lovableness.

Misogi

The contrast between the challenging attitude some people assume and the reverential mood which the Shintoists entertain toward the ways of nature reminds me something of the contrast between Brahanism and Buddhism, or between Judaism and Christianity. In the Old Testament Jehovah is often described as behaving in such a manner that it seems "as if he were Satan masquerading as God,"—he talks of destruction of cities and annihilation of mankind, of wrath, vengeance and the terrors of earthquake, fire and brimstone, of deluge and pestilence and agonizing tortures of hell and actually visits such horrible calamities upon helpless human beings below, so it seems certainly necessary that some new covenant or Constitution be drawn to control the appalling power of mischief Jehovah is capable of wreaking on mankind. The New Testament, however, has introduced a revolutionary change in converting the Jehovah's dread character into that of an all-benevolent father who "gave his only begotten son to save the world."

But we must check the interesting train of thought suggested by this phase of Shintoism, and proceed to consider the other "central" doctrines of Shinto, of which not the least is the famous cult of cleanliness, as expressed by the oft-used term "Misogi" (ablution or purification). Much has been already written on this subject not only in this column but elsewhere in this paper so that we may here only add that just as the essence of Christianity is often said to consist in Baptism, so it is with Shinto and Misogi, and that the love of cleanliness for which the Japanese are so well noted is due to this peculiar Shinto cult, the first example of which was set by Izanagi-no-Mikoto, the divine father of the Sun Goddess.

LIBERIA'S STAND IN AFRICA GROWS VITAL IN DEVELOPMENT OF WAR

Remote, Inaccessible Small Land Now Destined to Be In Overnight Touch With Continent

By HENRY S. VILLARD

Christian Science Monitor

Strategically situated on the west coast of Africa is the small Negro republic of Liberia, whose traditional ties of friendship with the United States make it of peculiar interest at this time. Bounded by the British Colony of Sierra Leone, French Guinea, the French Ivory Coast, and the Atlantic Ocean, Liberia falls within an area which is of growing importance in the development of the war. Allied vessels are being sunk off the Liberian coast. Monrovia, the capital, is practically next door to the great British naval base at Freetown. The bombing planes to be ferried to the British by way of the South Atlantic will pass Liberian territory, where Pan American Airways is already constructing a landing field for commercial use.

Little did the forefathers of Liberia's governing classes dream of the geographical significance of the nation which they founded more than a hundred years ago. Setting out on perilous voyages by schooner in the early years of the 19th century, the little bands of freed slaves from the United States and the West Indies, together with their white leaders, reached African shores under the auspices of the American Colonization Society of Washington, D. C., and kindred organizations in New York, Pennsylvania and Mississippi.

'Land of Freedom'

The communities which they established along the then hostile and unhealthy coast merged in 1847 into the independent sovereign State of Liberia, "land of freedom." The American sponsors of this enterprise could scarcely foresee that the airplane would one day bring the settlements within 1,905 miles of Natal on the shoulder of Brazil; that Monrovia would be only 40 miles further away by air from the South Amercian Continent than the much publicized French naval base at Dakar.

With an area of 43,000 square miles, Liberia is a little larger than Ohio. Its Atlantic coastline of 350 miles is generally low and sandy, save for a few rocky promontories on which are located the principal civilized towns. The country rises gradually to a rolling interior, with an average elevation of about 1,600 feet, marked however, by some mountain peaks which attain a height of a mile or more. A heavy annual rainfall, which varies from 150 to 190 inches on the coast, and from 85 to 100 inches in the interior, emphasizes the tropical nature of the climate. In the winter season, the dry Harmattan wind from the Sahara Desert banishes for a short period all moisture from the atmosphere.

The descendants of these liberty-loving Negro emigrants from the United States, who before the day of emancipation sought to establish a home in the land of their origin, number today perhaps 12,000. Together with about 60,000 of the original inhabitants whom they have assimilated, they constitute the civilized group in Liberia, as contrasted with the 2,00,000 aborigines. The Americo-Liberians are traders, small businessmen and government officials, with a standard of living patterned on that of the United States or Europe.

Rubber Is Chief Industry

The natives on the other hand are principally engaged in agriculture and prepare for export such products as piassava (a coarse broom fiber), palm oil and palm kernels, coffee, cacao and ivory. Rubber, however, is the country's chief industry, and the Firestone plantations are not only a large contributing factor to the economic stability of Liberia, but, as a source of considerable importance to the defense of the United States.

Monrovia, which took its name from President James Monroe, an early supporter of the colonization cause, is built on the gray and brown rocks of Cape Mesurado at the mouth of the Mesurado River. It is a town of 10,000 inhabitants presenting from the sea somewhat the aspect of one of our southern cities whose architecture has been transplanted to a tropical setting.

Owing to a treacherous sandbar at the river entrance, steamers must lie a mile or so off shore in the open roadstead, while passengers and goods are transferred in surf boats that as often as not provide a damp and adventurous ride. In normal times, vessels of many nationalities call at Monrovia, as well as Marshall and Cape Palmas, the other main ports of entry. For the branch houses of large British, Dutch, German and French trading companies long established in West Africa, such vessels would discharge mixed cargoes of cotton goods, wearing apparel, leaf tobacco, salt, sugar, petroleum products, spirits, hardware, machinery and galvanized iron.

Now, however, due to the war, American steamers are almost Liberia's sole link with the world. The usual commercial intercourse of the country with Europe has been supplanted by trade with America, and American tobacco, flour, kerosene, automotive vehicles, and radio equipment, in addition to many of the articles customarily obtained from Europe are increasingly in evidence in the Liberian market. Last year the imports of Liberia totaled $2,235,961, a good part of which was represented by supplies and equipment for the Firestone Company, while exports amounted to $3,242,290. Of the latter figure, by far the greater portion was acounted for by rubber shipments to the United States.

With its customs revenue seriously curtailed as a result of interrupted trade with Europe, and a national budget which was cut down to $675,200 for the calendar year 1940 Liberia's participation in the Firestone enterprise has assumed new importance in these critical days. As of June 2, 1941, there were 26,600 native Liberians living on the rubber plantations more than 17,000 of whom were actively engaged in labor.

The company has constructed for their use 7,100 houses, and has provided modern medical and sanitary facilities. Firestone so far has added 220 miles of first-class earth-surfaced roads to a total of 150 miles of government-constructed highways. There are no railways in Liberia, and practically all communication in the territory removed from the coast is by trail and by native carrier.

Planted Acres

In this region favored by soil and climate to the growing of rubber, Firestone has a lease of a million acres, of which 72,500 acres are now actually planted. The company at present is tapping 34,000 acres and making shipments to the United States approaching 10,000 tons annually.

Back in 1926, Firestone interests arranged for a loan to the Liberian Government of $5,000,000 and for the appointment of an American Financial Advisor who supervises the collection of the Government's revenues as well as its expenditures. With the funds thus available, Liberia succeeded in extricating itself from a disastrous experience in promotion schemes and foreign debt extending over a number of years before the first World War.

Liberia's mineral resources have never been comprehensively surveyed, but gold exists in paying quantities and this industry is making rapid strides. Iron ore deposits of good grade occur in the Bomi Hills and elsewhere, but their exploitation has been suspended by the present war. It is entirely possible that a careful reconnaissance might reveal other valuable deposits, for much of the primitive interior still remains unexplored.

Except for an occasioned prospector or natural scientist, few outsiders visit the haunts of the native tribes. Missionaries are the most numerous of the 300-odd foreign residents, including several sects of Negro missionaries from the United States. Of the scanty white population, the Firestone organization claims about 180 persons. The Booker Washington Institute supported by an American philanthropic organization named the Phelps-Stokes Fund, offers practical instruction in agriculture.

Outstanding Administrator

As would be natural in a country which owes its birth to the United States, the Government of Liberia closely follows the democratic model. President Edwin Barclay is an outstanding administrator, who tirelessly supervises the work of his cabinet in the difficult task of running the republic on its limited resources. He takes a special interest in the problems of the hinterland, where, on frequent visit to the tribal chieftains, he preserves the basis for internal peace and cooperation.

As a statesman, President Barclay has vision, but he is not visionary. Keenly alive to international developments and their effect on Liberia, he looks to the United States as the "next friend and attorney" of his country.

Only persons of African descent are eligible for citizenship in Liberia. While immigrants are still welcomed, there are certain restrictions which tend to limit their number. They must be in possession of sufficient funds to enable them to get a fair start; they must be agriculturists or possessed of some skill which would contribute to the economic life.

Neutrality Proclaimed

When the World War broke out in 1914, Liberia first announced its neutrality. Some Liberian soldiers were actually sent to France. At Monrovia, the cable station was converted into a hospital and the cable destroyed. Hostilities were brought home to the country in 1918, when a submarine in retaliation bombarded the capital, shelling the French wireless station and sinking the only gunboat belonging to the Republic. In the present war, Liberia has again proclaimed its neutrality.

The airplane has unquestionably altered the future of Liberia in a manner which no one could have foretold. Instead of being a remote and relative inaccessible country, handicapped by its distance from the friendly power which sponsored its growth into full-fledged independence, Liberia is destined soon to be in overnight touch with the Continent of South America. With rapid connections to the United States, Liberia's place on the map of Africa will be definitely established. Perhaps the perseverance and steadfastness Liberia has shown in maintaining itself as a peaceful, self-governing member of the family of nations will be rewarded by a new and successful turn of fortune brought about by these speedier communications.

BRITAIN FAILS TO KEEP PACE WITH TOTAL WAR

Scarcity of Labor Supply Cause Of British Headache

Berliner Borsenzeitung

In his recent speech in which Winston Churchill explained the necessity of an increased industrial and military effort of the British people before the House of Commons, he touched upon one of the most important problems of this war: The scarcity of the British labor supply and the abundance of human resources of the Powers which the British are fighting. According to Churchill's statements, Great Britain's population numbers at present 46,750,000.

The population of the whole of Europe, according to an estimate of Witakers Almanac, totals 396,930,000. If the British are deducted from these, one will find that 350,000,000 Continental Europeans are facing 46,000,000 inhabitants of the British Isles. It does not matter in this connection how many of these 350,000,000 Europeans belong to countries which are actively participating in the war against Great Britain.

For this is the first total war in the history of mankind, and an affair which will only partly be settled by military encounters. It is of decisive importance, however, that for the effort of conducting this total war, the Axis Powers can dispose of the labor supply of the whole of Europe, i.e. the working capacity of 350,000,000 people. The British, on the other hand, do not even dispose of the seventh part of these forces in Europe proper.

Unable to Enlarge

The economies of the European countries no matter whether they are belligerent, non-belligerent, neutral, or occupied, are today developing into a homogeneous war economy—partly at least, thanks to the British blockade. While this process is taking place, the British are unable to enlarge their own war economic basis in Europe. Their efforts to gain in strength by a more intensive exploitation of their own overseas reserves and those of the Americans are still in an initial stage.

The great British Dominions, rich in raw materials, but sparsely populated, can only furnish a limited additional labor supply. They cannot without difficulty be adapted to the needs of a war economy such as Britain's war against the Continent requires. Even the human reserves of the United States cannot be compared with those of the European bloc. Efforts to mobilize them for war purposes are meeting difficulties which Roosevelt is trying to master with dictatorial means, but which, nonetheless, are shaking the entire social and economic structure of the American democracy, clinging to liberal ideals.

It must not be overlooked either that all war economic forces, which the British start moving in overseas countries, are largely absorbed by efforts which Great Britain has to make in other parts of the globe because of its fatal policy of extending the war theater. Consequently the war economic reserves of the British dominions and of the United States are available to England for its war with Europe only to a very limited degree. It is not surprising, therefore, if Churchill, in the third year of the war, already had to muster the last labor reserves of Great Britain.

Nobody who knows the tenacity of the British people is doubting that his call will be obeyed. The British who so far were proud of working less than any other nations who despised any kind of services exacted by the Government, who ridiculed Germany's compulsory military service as much as the compulsory labor service, introduced by National Socialism, will certainly do their share, now that they recognize, that they are fighting for their existence not only with arms, but that the industrial effort counts just as much. But what will be the final results. A mobilization of the last reserves only makes sense, if something can really be accomplished. But how can 46,000,000 people, even if they work day and night, ever hope to rival the working capacity of 350,000,000 people?

Soviet Labor Reserves

From this point of view one can understand the hopes which the British had placed on Soviets' joining their side against Germany and Europe. Did not the Soviet Union contain all the labor reserves which Great Britain was lacking at home and in its overseas empire? The first five months of the German campaign against the Soviet Union have dispelled these illusions. Sixty-five million Russians, White Russians, Ruthenians, Poles, Ukrainians and other nations are already within the German lines. Thanks to their geographic position, i.e. their proximity to the rest of Europe, they are the most intelligent, the most reliable and efficient workers of the gigantic Soviet realm. Today they are about to become a part of the German war potential.

Further millions are encircled in Leningrad, Moscow, and other towns by the German armed forces and are no longer available as labor reserves to the enemy. The remaining Russian millions, however, in particular those living in its Asiatic part, are of practically no account for the war economy of Great Britain and its allies. All that can be expected from them is that their working capacity will be sufficient to slow up the various phases of the Soviet retreat.

If Churchill states that Great Britain today employs a million more workers in the armament industry than at the end of the first World War, it only shows the seriousness, in order not to say hopelessness, of the British efforts. At that time, half of Europe was on England's side against Germany, the war machine of the United States was running in high gear, and one after the other of Germany's allies collapsed. One would have to be simple minded to believe that this tremendous difference could be compensated by a million more workers in the British armament industry. At that time, however, Great Britain had almost won the war, while today Britain cannot even win a battle on minor theaters of the war, such as the Libya offensive, in spite of having prepared for it for more than six months.

The increased industrial efforts, to which Churchill is exhorting the British people, are therefore without rhyme or reason. They will not change the outcome of this war in the least. Their sole result might easily be an undermining of the physical resistance of the British people, which might deprive it of the strength to recover from the wounds of the war.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

Their Imperial Highnesses Princess Itsuko Nashimoto, Princess Kikuko Takamatsu, Princess Naoko Kan-in, Princess Kaneko Higashifushimi, Princess Tokiko Fushimi, Princess Dowager Chikako Kuni, Princess Toshiko Higashikuni, and Princess Yoshiko Ri, all together visited the Headquarters of the Japan Red Cross Society at 10 a.m. Wednesday and rolled bandages and prepared sanitary supplies for soldiers for full two hours, in the cold grand hall upstairs in the Headquarters building.

Fifty lady members of the Japan Red Cross Society who offered to cooperate with the Princesses, were deeply moved by the graciousness of Their Imperial Highnesses.

Lieutenant Ernst Wohlfarth, Attache to the German Consulate-General in Kobe, and Mrs. Wohlfarth left on Wednesday for a short visit in Kanazawa which is the birth-place of Lieutenant Wohlfarth. His father Professor E. Wohlfarth, was formerly a teacher there.

The fourth regular meeting of the Italian-Japan Association will be held at the Peers' Club, Akasaka-ku, at 1 p.m. on Friday. Mr. Shon Ourui will be the special lecturer for the afternoon.

Mr. Takuichi Omura, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, arrived in Tokyo Wednesday from Dairen. He expects to be here a month which he will spend at his Azabu residence.

A contribution of $76 from the Japanese Society of San Pedro was recently received by the Army authorities for the Military Relief Funds.

Mr. Tsotou Takase and Mr. Wakio Shibano, Foreign Office secretaries, have been appointed as First Secretaries to the Japanese Embassy in Thailand, and Mr. Nobuo Yokoda, Foreign Office secretary, has been appointed as Second Secretary to the same Embassy, it was officially announced Wednesday.

The Foreign Office announced Wednesday that former Japanese Minister to Spain, Masayuki Yokoyama, has been appointed as a member of the staff of the Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to French Indo-China.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kazuo Iwabashi has been relieved from his duties as a Japanese representative on the Thailand-French Indo-China Border Demarcation Committee.

The regular meeting of the society for the study of Meiji Era Culture will be held at the Loyal Association Hall, Hibiya, today from 6 p.m. The special speakers will be Mr. Saburo Ozawa and Mr. H. Hiroji Fukaya.

The research department of the Confucian Society will hold a lecture meeting at the Yushima Confucian Hall, Ueno, at 6:30 p.m. on Monday, December 15. Reports of recent studies will be given by Mr. Nibei Kato.

Today the last of the series of Citizens Imperial Rule Assistance Culture Lectures that have been held every Thursday at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda-ku, will be held.

Paintings that have been done as a hobby by students of the Chuo and Nippon Universities which have been on exhibit at the Kinokuniya Bookstore Gallery, Ginza, will close today.

The Tokyo branch of the Electrical Science Society will hold a lecture meeting today at the Railway Association Hall, Yurakucho, at 6 p.m. Dr. Ukichiro Nakaya will give a lecture on "Physical Research on Snow."

The regular meeting of the Japan Chemistry Society will be held in the Chemistry class room of the Tokyo Imperial University, on Saturday at 2 p.m.

Dr. Hozumi Tanaka, President of Waseda University, will speak over JOAK National link-up today at 6:30 p.m. on the subject, "Our Resolution."

There will be a meeting of the Japan Aeronautics Society at the Electrical Association Hall, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, on Friday at 6:30 p.m.

The Tokyo Buddhist Association will hold a lecture meeting at the Economic Club, Honkoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, on Friday at 7 p.m. Mr. Shugaku Yamabe will lecture.

The first chamber music program by the Philharmony Quartet, composed of Zenzo Matsumoto, first violin; Miss Yukiko Kuwazawa, second violin; Saburo Kiyasu, viola, and Yoritoyo Inoue, cello, will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m. today, under the auspices of the New Symphony Orchestra, of which the four musicians have been members for many years. They will play Schubert's String Quartet in D minor, "Death and the Maiden"; Haydn's String Quartet in D major, Opus 64 No. 5, and Beethoven's String Quartet in C major, Opus 59 No. 3.

The December issue of "Tourist and Travel News," illustrated monthly in English published by the Toa Tourist Bureau has appeared as a special Christmas and New Year number, containing the following feature articles: My First New Year in Japan, by A. K. Nakabayashi; Japanese New Year Customs, by Taiko Ka; The New Year Season in Manchoukuo, by Ryuzo Nagao; New Year Customs in Mongolia, by Yoshinari Nakamura; The Tripitaka at Kaiinji Temple, by Yoshio Morita; A Vagabond Note on Hsinking, by T. Ouchi, and Exploring Kurobe Gorge, by Hisakazu Kaneko.

In its annual year-end drive to raise funds for charity purposes the Social Welfare Association of the Asahi Shimbun is presenting a program of Noh plays staged by the Kanze Noh Company, 6 p.m. today, at the Gunjin Kaikan. The chief number on the program will be the Noh drama, "Churei," with Tetsunojo Kanze in the leading role. Preceding the drama, Noh recitations, including "Nanro," and "Matsukaze," will be given, with Manzaiburo Umewaka taking the lead.

The Tokyo String Orchestra, directed by Professor Klaus Pringsheim, will appear in a Mozart Evening in Commemoration of the 150th Death Anniversary of the composer, Tuesday, December 23, 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. Noboru Toyomasu will be the soloist, playing Mozart's Piano Concerto in D major, "Coronation Concerto."

Two of Mozart's earliest Symphonies, No. 1 in E flat major, composed at the age of 8, and No. 6 in F major, composed at the age of 11, will be given their first performances in this country. The Serenade in G major, "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," for string orchestra, will open the program.

Casein Seals Oil Bores

Casein, the substance that produces the curds in sour milk, is being used to seal the deep bores in oil wells against the infiltration of ground water and the resultant constriction of the hole by the swelling of surrounding rock strata, principally shale. The casein is included in a mud bath that is pumped into the well, and some of the material remains on the walls of the bore.

The mud is then pumped out and a solution containing formaldehyde is pumped in. The formaldehyde hardens the casein and it forms a hard cylindrical facing that seals out the water, even though it is under high pressure. It retains its position under pressure of 5,000 pounds a square inch. The method is the invention of Sterling P. Hart, of Long Beach, Calif.—N. Y. Herald Tribune.

He Had It

A man had a cello with one string over which he drew the bow for hours at a time, holding his finger in one place. His wife endured this noise for seven months. . . . One night she said quietly, "I have observed that when others play that magnificent instrument, there are four strings over which to draw the bow, and the players move their fingers about continuously." The man stopped playing a moment, looked at his wife wisely, shook his head, and said: "Of course the others have four strings and move their fingers about constantly. They are looking for the place. I've found it."—Liliput, London.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Thursday
— Morning —

6:00 News.
7:00 Time; Radio Exercise and Program announcement.
7:30 National Vow by Major-General Tsukizo Akizuki.
8:00 News and Music.
8:50 Radio Exercise for National Schools.
10:00 News; Juvenile hour.
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Outbreak of This War and International Situations," by Niichi Okamura.
11:00 National school hour: Talk and War Songs by Keiji Minami.
11:30 Market Reports.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time and News.
12:30 Miyata Harmonica Band.
1:00 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "The Savings in This Situation," by an announcer.
2:00 National school higher class hour: Talk on "Preparation to Become a Worker in Wartime," by Iwao Tanino.
3:00 News.
3:30 Music for workers.
4:00 National school teachers' hour: Talk on "National Education During Wartime," by Harusaku Kawara, President of the Tokyo University of Science and Literature.
4:30 Market Reports.
5:00 News (music).
5:50 Program announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Little nation's hour: News; Compositions "Our Resolutions," reading by Tokyo city national school pupils.
6:30 Talk on "Our Determinations," by Dr. Hozumi Tanaka, President of Waseda University.
7:00 News.
7:30 Calling Nation Series: Talk by Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister; and Talk on "Enforcements of Enterprise Regulations," by Masataka Toyoda of Commerce and Industry Ministry.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Talk on "We Rise in Arms," by Sajiro Furuhashi, Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters; story on "Admiral Togo" by Yoshio Kosugi.
9:00 News; War Songs.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and news.
11:00 News.

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION

No. 15,332 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1941 Price 8 Sen

GUAM OCCUPATION NEARS

ADMIRAL KIMMEL KILLED IN PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

U.S. Pacific Fleet Chief Reported Dead On Flagship

BIG SENSATION IN U.S.

Court Martial Seen for Navy Heads—British Admiral Also Thought Perished In Raid

Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, was killed on board his flagship Pennsylvania, 33,100 tons, during the sensational and daring attacks of the Japanese bombers on Pearl Harbor, Monday morning, the very day of the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire, according to a Buenos Aires cable to the Hochi Wednesday.

The cable further says that, due to the brilliant attacks, the United States Pacific Fleet has only two capital ships left and that, when the news of the death of Admiral Kimmel was broadcast, a great sensation was created among the Americans. This situation has induced the White House to decide to court martial Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of the Naval Operations, and Admiral Holden C. Richardson, who is responsible for the defense of Hawaii.

A Lisbon message to the same paper says Admiral Sir Tom Philips, Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern Fleet, is believed to have shared the fate of the Flagship Prince of Wales, when it was sunk instantly by the Japanese bombers off Kuantan on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula Wednesday. The cable adds it was quite sure that Admiral Philips was on board the ship.

Rear-Admiral Kidd Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—Rear-Admiral Izaac Campbell Kidd, commander of the United States Navy Battle Force, was killed during the Japanese air attack on Hawaii Sunday, according to a report received here today from San Francisco.

Kimmel Under Fire

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, has been a target of relentless American public criticism, according to a New York cable received here today.

With American naval operations in the Pacific on a verge of collapse, due to the amazing Japanese air blitz, Admiral Kimmel finds himself torpedoed under a furious barrage of severe criticisms and the possibility of facing court-martial, continued the report.

A rabid Michigan congressman, the cable said, has demanded that the American Commander-in-Chief and five other high naval officers must be held responsible for the failure to defend Hawaii from an enemy attack and furthermore, he demanded an immediate inquiry.

Admiral Kimmel, one of President Roosevelt's most trusted naval confidents, a very strong anti-Japanese advocate, was selected as the new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet over 17 other high naval officers, replacing Admiral James O. Richardson, in February, it was said.

Meanwhile, an official report from Honolulu, according to the New York cable, said that Pearl Harbor was damaged far beyond expectations, and that military casualties totaled 3,000 out of which 1,620 are known to have been killed in the Japanese air attack.

Filipinos for Hawaii

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—Greatly alarmed by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States Senate yesterday passed a bill to draft Filipino manpower for the defense of Hawaii, according to a report received here from Washington today.

This is the first concrete evidence of government authorities rounding up all available manpower for the strengthening of Hawaiian defenses, the report said.

In commenting on the bill, Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat, and chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, emphasized the importance of this bill for the defense plans of Hawaii and demanded the immediate forwarding of the bill to the House of Representatives, it was said.

Meanwhile, Samuel W. King, official delegate of Hawaii to the United States Congress, in pointing out the utmost importance of the passage of this bill under the prevailing circumstances, asserted that in order to "develop the war to our advantage it is necessary that all employable manpower be mobilized," the report said.

Worst Navy Disaster

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, when asked if the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese navy constituted the worst naval disaster in the history of the United States, said he could add nothing to yesterday's statement, it was reported from the American capital today.

Mr. Early said, "our losses are heavy and subsequent reports show that losses will be heavier than first reported."

President Roosevelt has checked official dispatches on the Battle of the Pacific and has found that the newspapers already had most of the facts possessed by the Government, Mr. Early said.

As for the alarm in San Francisco, Mr. Early was quoted as saying, "You know as much about it as the President does."

Second Meeting Rumored

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—Following close on the heels of the serious defeats suffered by the United States and Britain in the Pacific, rumors have been circulating in London that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill would meet again, it was reported here today from the British capital.

Reuters political correspondent, however, said, "no possibility exists for a second meeting between the two," the report stated.

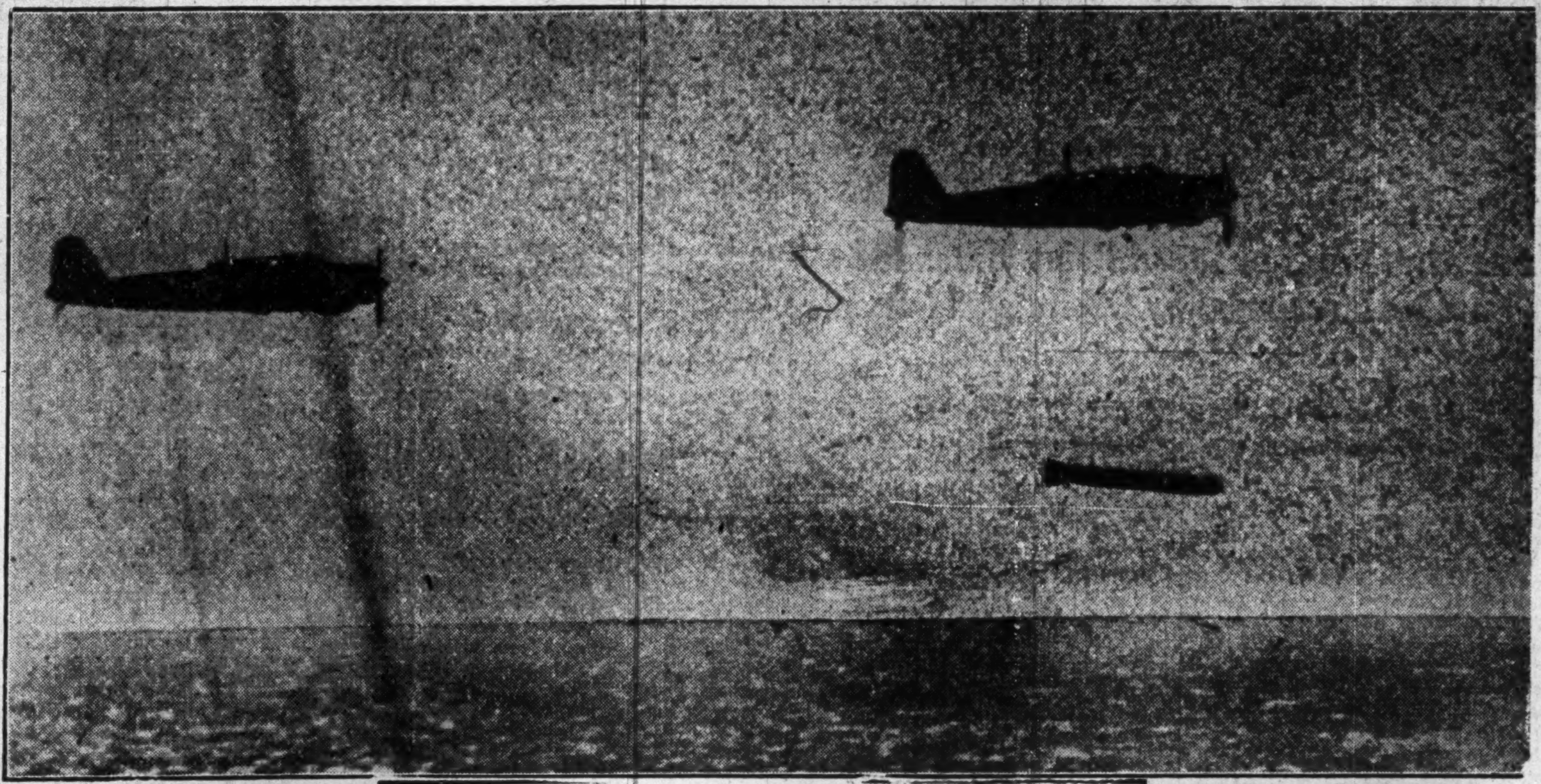
Reorganizing Forces

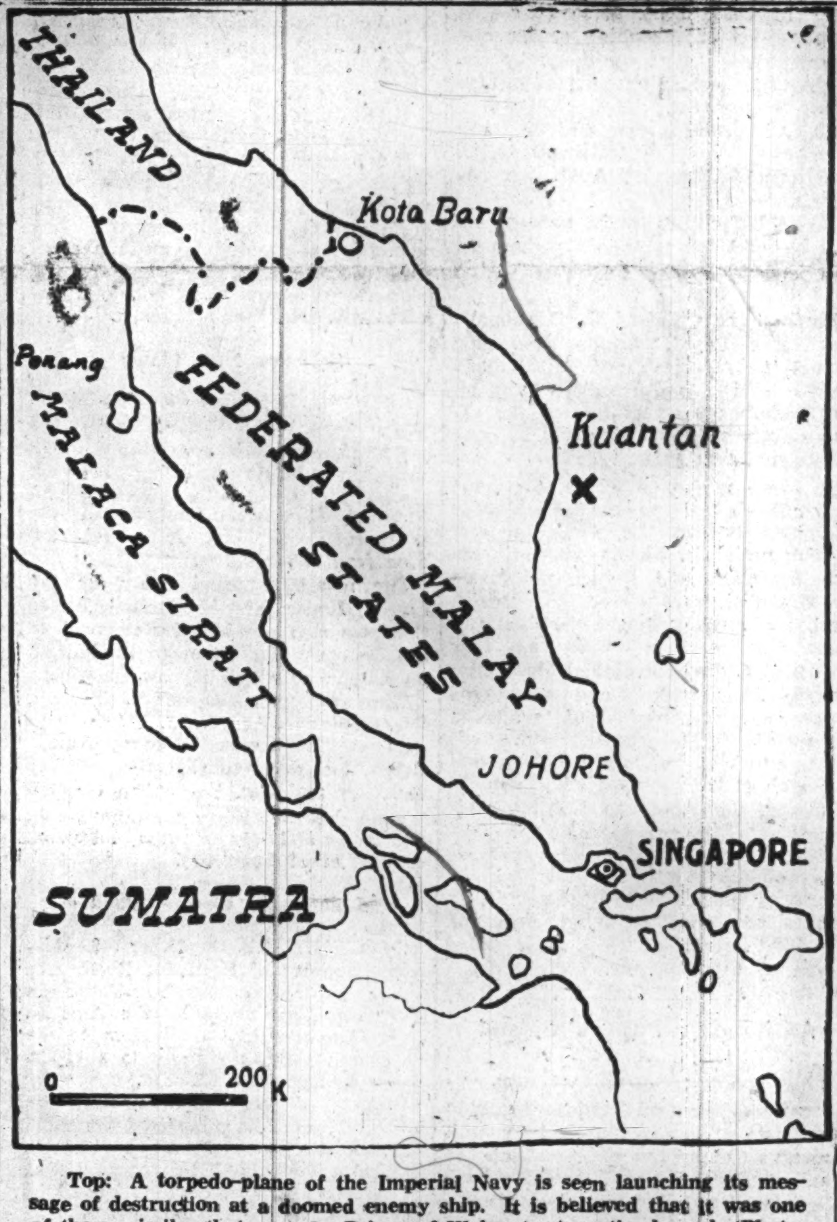
Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—Moved by the lightning Japanese air and naval successes in all areas of the Pacific and with reports of incompetency of United States naval heads, the United States is said to be directing strenu-

(Continued on Page 2)

Striking Death-Blow to Anglo-U.S. Navy Hopes





Top: A torpedo-plane of the Imperial Navy is seen launching its message of destruction at a doomed enemy ship. It is believed that it was one of these missiles that sent the Prince of Wales, to its untimely end. (Photographed by the Navy Ministry) Above: X marks the spot where the two prides of the British Asiatic fleet, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, met their fate at the hands of the Japanese Naval air force on Wednesday. On the opposite coast is Penang which was subjected to terrific hammering from the air on the same day.

N.Y. CITIZENS UPSET BY AIR RAID RUMORS

Hysteria and Near-Panic Grip U.S. Metropolis as Radio Warns of 'Enemy Craft'

Domei

ROME, December 10.—In keeping with the wave of hysteria and consternation which has swept over the United States and the British Empire as Japanese forces continue to win outstanding victories, a London radio report warned New York that "enemy" planes were sighted flying at two hours distance from the great American metropolis, it was learned here today.

Washington, it was said, immediately spread the warning and a formation of American planes took off from Mitchell Field, near New York City, to intercept the "enemy" planes.

Hysteria Grips New York

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—Japan's long range attacks have aroused New Yorkers to fright bordering on panic, a report received here today declared.

Anticipating Japanese air attacks at any moment, the city of New York had embarked on feverish air defense preparations, the report said.

Rumors of impending attacks from the air are said to be rampant and the population of the "Empire City" are being driven to extreme fear and panic.

Government officials in Washington have poured a relentless stream of advices and warnings on New York, including one report that, "Enemy planes are within two hours flying distance." Such dispatches have aggravated the nerves of the city's residents.

Meanwhile the War Department announced that United States warplanes are prepared to take off within a minute from any airfield in the United States.

Precautionary measure for civilian protection already have been instituted with closure of primary schools, while persons residing near military establishments and installations have been ordered to evacuate to safer quarters, said the report.

Further disclosures were that anti-aircraft guns have been mounted in strategic areas of New York and that all available civilians are being conscripted to bolster defense efforts of police and fire prevention corps.

Throughout the city, 116,000 air raid shelters and first aid establishments reportedly have been constructed for immediate accomodation.

Preparations Made

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—New York civil defense and public safety officials have revealed that tests have been completed on all electrical equipment in connection with preparations against possible air attacks, according to a report received here from New York today.

Meantime, it has been learned that the latest types of anti-aircraft guns and other equipment have been distributed to strategical points in the American metropolis and its vicinity.

Police and fire fighting forces have been put on 24-hour duty and all available men are being mobilized, the report stated.

Measures have been completed to shelter the people of New York during air raids, and 116,000 wardens have been called and placed in strategic places throughout the city, it was said.

Anti-aircraft corps of the regular United States army have taken their posts to keep watch for the appearance of enemy aircraft, the report stated.

U.S. Cities in Uproar

Domei

BERLIN, December 9.—Continuous successes of the Japanese naval air arm against Hawaii, the United States' impregnable stronghold in the mid-Pacific, the Philippines and Malaya have caused an uproar in London and New York, according to a report received here from New York today.

The New York populace doubted whether Japan could ever attack Hawaii and it was shocked when reports were received telling of the successful Japanese bombardment of America's Gibraltar in the Pacific, it was said.

The majority of the Americans and Britishers completely and persistently disregarded the warnings of Japan and they were confident that the warning would never be materialized, it was said.

Blase and sophisticated New Yorkers

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Navy Emphatically Denies Loss Of Aircraft-Carrier in Battle off Hawaii

Categorically denying reports concerning the sinking of a Japanese aircraft carrier off Hawaii, the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters issued a statement in the form of an interview, which is in gist as follows:

"Although President Roosevelt is reported to have broadcast today the sinking of a Japanese aircraft carrier, there is nothing false in our announcement and thus far not even a single warship of ours has been lost. He must have either mistaken it with the sinking of an American aircraft carrier (believed to be the Enterprise) or must be trying to conceal the truth from the people. Our aircraft carrier will make its magnificent appearance before the people soon."

The Japanese Army since the outbreak of the war up to today had transports sunk and two others damaged, but they were all empty after the completion of landing of our troops, the Army section of Imperial Headquarters at 7:45 p.m. announces.

During the same period 13 Army planes have not yet returned, the same announcement adds.

BRITISH BLAME U.S. FOR SEVERE LOSSES

Amazing Success of Japanese Naval Forces Completely Upset London Public

Domei

ROME, December 10.—Despite the loss of two British battleships, the 35,000-ton Prince of Wales, and the 32,000-ton Repulse, off Singapore, British military circles have been severely criticizing the United States Navy Department because the American fleet in the Pacific allowed itself to be caught by surprise and completely unprepared by the Japanese navy in Hawaiian ports, it was reported here today.

The amazing success of the Japanese navy has caused consternation and fear in London, the report said.

Japan's armed forces have succeeded in penetrating American bases located far from Japan and by an initial blow, have succeeded in inflicting serious damage on the enemy, it was said.

British Public Startled

Domei

MADRID, December 10.—Startled by initial Japanese successes in the Pacific, the British public has been violently jarred by the sinkings of the 35,000-ton British battleship Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton battleship Repulse as a result of Japanese naval air arm actions, it was reported here from London today.

The shock was said to have been doubly felt because British and American experts always have derided the efficacy of Japanese aviation and because the successful attack on Pearl Harbor was an operation within the active theater of the war as well as within the radius of operation of British aircraft.

The loss of the Prince of Wales was said to have been admitted a "grave blow to the British new Far East fleet" as the vessel was held capable of engaging the largest Japanese warship.

The sinking of the two ships included one of the newest units of the British navy and it was reluctanly qualified as a "formidable success" hitherto unequalled in previous torpedo-plane attack, the report said.

The attack has proved conclusively the superiority of aircraft over battleships, particularly when the latter is steaming, the report asserted.

Meantime, the British press has taken advantage of the Pearl Harbor disaster to reply to past American criticisms on British strategic mistakes and stressed that Americans can now realize what it means to be really fighting, the report concluded.

Churchill Spills 'Bad News'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—In announcing the loss of the 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton battleship Repulse off Singapore following a Japanese attack, Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain, stated in the House of Commons, "I have bad news for the House, which I believed that I must inform it as soon as possible," it was reported here from London today.

The British Prime Minister then told the House of Commons that he would make a statement shortly on the general war situation which has experienced from many aspects, both favorable

(Continued on Page 2)

Important Areas Near Agana Taken by Landing Party

30 CAPTIVES TAKEN

Many Planes Smashed in Air Raid on Kuantan Air Base in Malaya—Wake Bombed

The Navy Department at the Imperial Headquarters announced at 11:15 a.m. today as follows;

A landing party of the Imperial Navy at early morning of December 10 advanced to important points around Agana on Guam Island and completely occupied them.

At this operation, we captured a 3,000-ton oil tanker and 30 Americans besides a Lieutenant-Commander.

We suffered no loss.

Kuantan Air-Raided

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters made the following announcements at 11 a.m. Thursday:

"1. A certain air corps of the Imperial Navy launched upon attacks on Kuantan, British air base in the Malay Peninsula, Tuesday afternoon. During these attacks, the Japanese airplanes machine-gunned about 30 enemy planes there (of which 20 were large-type planes) and caused six of them to burst in flames, four destroyed and one hangar burnt.

Wake Again Bombed

"2. A certain air corps of the Imperial Navy carried out second bombings on Wake Island Tuesday morning. Thrilling air fights ensued between the attacking planes and seven enemy planes with the result that five of the latter were downed. Moreover, the Japanese planes intensively bombed barracks, warehouses and other establishments there, causing the majority of them to be burned.

Freighter Smashed

"3. A certain air corps of the Imperial Navy attacked a 7,000-ton British freighter off the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula Tuesday morning, seriously damaging the ship."

Japanese Losses Few

The Navy Department at the Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement at 11:20 a.m. today;

1. In the battle off Kuantan, on the eastern coast of Malaya, in which the Imperial airforce sank the Prince of Wales and Repulse, we lost three planes.

2. In the landing operations on the Philippines we lost one submarine chaser.

Guam, Wake Given Up

Domei

ROME, December 10.—Guam and Wake Islands, United States air and naval bases in the South Seas, must be considered as lost, according to a New York report received here today.

Strong formations of Japanese naval planes swept over the two islands in successive waves and completely destroyed all military objectives and buildings, the report stated.

British Patrol Ship Sunk

The Navy Section of the Imperial Headquarters released the following bulletin at 10:05 p.m. Wednesday:

"Japanese warships operating in the South China waters at 9 a.m. today closed in on the mouth of Hongkong Bay and sank an enemy patrol ship of the St. Monance class."

Malay Landing Admitted

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 10.—The British authorities issued a communique yesterday admitting the successful landing of Japanese troops in the north of Malay Peninsula according to a Havas dispatch received here yesterday from Singapore. The communique reads:

A fierce battle is being waged in the north of Malay Peninsula between the Japanese troops and our army. Our reinforcement will arrive today to aid our troops. The Japanese troops successfully landing on Malay Peninsula have gained control of the air after a fierce battle for a certain air-base. The Japanese have augmented their airforce for maintenance of the command of the air and a large number of army transports under the protection of warships have been sighted by our aircraft off the coast of Thailand. Japanese aircraft have been frequently sighted above Singapore.

Thai Understanding Reached

The Board of Information announced at 1 p.m. today that an understanding has been reached between Ambassador Teiichi Tsubokami and Premier Luang Pibul Songgram for the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Offensive-Defensive Alliance at 11 a.m. today (Thai time.)

HISTORY BEING MADE BY JAPANESE NAVY

Yonai and Suyetsugu Hail Spirit of Fighting Men—Matsunaga Praises Training

With the British Asiatic Fleet virtually smashed by the Imperial Navy, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, former Premier, and Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, former Home Minister, expressed their deep appreciation Wednesday over the stupendous effort of the Japanese Navy in their interview with the press.

"I really can find no word to thank our Imperial Navy," was the first utterance of Admiral Yonai. After a deep meditation for a few minutes, the admiral remarked as follows:

"Our Navy sank two British battleships, it is an inevitable outcome. It is a result of the incessant training of our Navy, the fierceness of which is beyond description. The Navy had been fully trained against any situation, and the enemy was unfortunate in meeting such a strong Navy.

"The time has come for the Imperial Navy to fully display its strength. To forestall enemy action is the cardinal principle of strategy, and our Navy assumed a remarkabe success on this point.

Determined to Win

"The war is won only with the strong conviction for victory. The recent success of our Navy is the result of their positive offensive spirit.

"As long as Admiral Yamamoto lives, our Navy is all right. I offer my hearty thanks and confidence to Admiral Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet.

"But the war has just begun. We must not be too elated over the victory. With the war prolonged, we cannot expect to go on without some losses. Even if a disadvantageous situation should occur, we must be fully convinced of our final victory, with full confidence in the Government and the Army and Navy. I, as a member of this nation, absolutely believe in our Government and the Army and Navy."

"We have always had the conviction that the Imperial Navy is never inferior to any other navy," said Admiral Suyetsugu at his residence in Nishi-Ogikubo. "The Imperial Navy has known its own strength. It can be said that the human endeavor, after fierce training for a long time, may reach perfection like a work of God.

"Look at our Navy's strategy in carrying out the attack against Hawaii, which was executed at the risk of life! Such a brave strategy has never been witnessed in the naval history of the world.

"The Japanese Navy had strengthened their efforts in training during the past 20 years since the Washington Conference, when the Japanese naval ratio was decided at 3 against 5 and 5 of the United States and the British Empire, respectively. Our Navy endeavored to make this 3 superior to 5 of the other two countries. And such endeavors have borne fruit.

"Of course, the guns and torpedoes of our Navy are of superior quality, but without the skillful technique and positive spirit the quantity and quality of the equipment mean nothing.

Prince of Wales

"The Prince of Wales was the most important ship for the British navy, built quite recently. That the ship tried to get out of Singapore was to avoid being trapped in the port, and that act of the enemy ship in the face of the attack from our Navy is worthy of admiration as a flagship of the British Empire.

"But the British navy is no match for the Japanese Naval air force, which is the treasure of the Imperial Navy. The pilots have been trained as navy men as well as aviators. And if these Imperial Navy men find the enemy, they never let them go.

"Admiral Yamamoto is a great man. He must be deeply moved to have received the Imperial Rescript. He is great, indeed, but we must not overlook the efforts of the Naval General Staff.

"With the successful operations of our Navy, the command of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean has now fallen into our hands, and I feel that the world history is making a new turn.

"The creation of the world history—we are making a page in the world history, hand in hand with our allied countries.

"I remember the Imperial Rescript granted Admiral Heihachiro Togo after the Russo-Japanese war. I want to report the successful record of our Navy today to the late Admirals Kanji Kato and Gentaro Yamashita."

Men, Vital Factor

The air torpedoing, though proving most effective in hitting American and British warships by the Japanese naval forces, is not the sole thing to be relied upon. To a far greater extent, the successful battle is due to the valor and quick thinking of the Navy men, Hisao Matsunaga, a retired Rear-Admiral, now chief of the sea department of the Dai-Nippon Airways Company, claims.

"It is important to know that our Navy men are perfectly trained physically as well as mentally in staging their daring act of hitting their objects with air torpedoes," said Rear-Admiral Matsunaga Wednesday to newspapermen. He continued:

"It has been so far proved in European hostilities that bombing planes alone cannot sink warships. The Japanese naval air force however, succeeded in crushing practically all of the American and British sea forces around the Pacific, and that in three days of the start of hostilities.

"As to air torpedoes, by which many enemy ships were sunk, they are always carried on light bombers. When an enemy battleship is to be attacked, several bombers with torpedoes jointly shoot toward the ship. Then each of the bombers swoop suddenly down close to the object. Then at the instant when the machines are about to touch the water close to the ship, they release all at once their torpedoes which go straight to the side of the object. Thus conducted, air torpedoing will never fail to hit its target.

"The point is, I repeat, not the weapon but the power of men employing them. One striking merit of the weapon is that it blows everything up in its way, instead of exhibiting its destroying power only after it has reached its object as in the case of other torpedoes.

"It was, I remember around 1918 that our Navy began studying air torpedoes. The employing of the planes carrying this torpedo in naval maneuvers came only a few years later when I was serving the Navy as Lieutenant-Commander. During the 20 years since then, remarkable progress must have been made in the study of this weapon, which is being fully demonstrated now. After all, I shall not hesitate to say that what is counting most in our sweeping victories is not the weapon itself but the human elements making use of it, or more exactly their spirit, unparalleled in the naval history of the world."

Victory Cheered—Support Pledged

Thousands of Tokyo's members of the Ex-Servicemen's Association paraded to various shrines throughout the capital to pray for military success of our forces and to renew their pledge of full-hearted support to the nation in this time of unprecedented strife. Shown is a band marching to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace.

British Blame U.S. For Severe Losses

(Continued From Page 1)

and unfavorable changes in the last few days.

Blockade Admitted Failure

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—Japan has such vast stores at its disposal that it was foolish to reckon with its collapse in the near future, a spokesman of the British Ministry for Economic Warfare admitted, it was reported here from London today.

An economic blockade against Japan will not suffice to win the war, the spokesman declared.

Big Loan Asked

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—The British Government soon will ask for an additional £1,000,000,000 credits to cover additional war expenditures, it was reported here from London today.

If this loan is granted, the Government during the current fiscal year will have received a total of £5,000,000,000, additional to budget funds to cover war expenditures, it was said.

London in Dark Mood

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 11.—Since the first excitement over the outbreak of the war in the Pacific has calmed down in London the British public is in a thoughtful and pessimistic mood. Symptomatic of this feeling seemed to be the tired voice of Prime Minister Churchill when he broadcasted his speech on Monday evening. Although it was stresesd that the Prime Minister could not be as fresh and bright as usual after having worked for 24 hours practically without a wink of sleep it is pointed out that his tiredness was well in line with the general British feeling.

Thus, the "Daily Herald" writes that it was all very well to say that one owned four-fifth of the world, but such possession was insufficient as long as it was impossible to conquer the "armored fifth part." It is openly admitted in London that Great Britain's general position was considerably worsened by the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. It is realized that the U.S. tonnage would now chiefly be required in the Pacific and thus be unavailable for transports to England. This automatically would mean the necessity of intensifying further British armament production. It is expected that Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, shortly will make an appeal to the British nation demanding an enormous increase in the British war efforts. The former British Minister of War, Hore-Belisha, was of the same opinion declaring that, while the democracies had more manpower on their side than their adversaries, the rival powers had the greater fighting strength. He stressed the necessity of arming the surplus manpower in the democratic countries.

Some London circles were rather disappointed that America failed to declare war on Germany immediately. The "Daily Herald" pointed that America was making a great mistake by believing that it was fighting Japan only, emphasizing that Germany was very much concerned about Japan's war declaration. Other political quarters in London are of the opinion that Great Britain's position today was worse than in spring of this year and that the danger was greater than before the outbreak of the German-Russian war. The "Daily Express", for instance, writes that Chancellor Hitler certainly would not miss the chance of making greatest efforts in the West. The paper adds that the position of the Anglo-Saxon Powers might become particularly difficult at sea. With Germany seizing the French fleet and using it in the Souhern Atlantic, with the German Navy concentrating on the Northern Atlantic, the Japanese Navy would endanger the Indian as well as the Pacific oceans while the Italians would occupy the British Mediterranean fleet. The local consequence, however, would be a still concentration and union of the ABCD Powers. The papers are playing with the idea of giving British India more political freedom. It is recalled, however, in this connection that some time ago a good opportunity had been missed when during the visit of the Premier of Burma his modest demands had been rejected by the British Government. It is clearly realized in London that after the first enthusiasm had vanished the joint fight of the British Empire and America would be difficult.

Enemy Nationals in Japan Being Extended Fair Treatment by Officials and People

Through this war against the United States and Great Britain, Japan seeks to establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and thereby shower its benefits and fruits to mankind. It is a war based on justice.

Japan's solicitations for justice and fairness do not end in lip service but spring from a genuine desire to be kind and merciful even to the enemies of the country.

For instance, at this present moment, the enemy nationals within the country are being given fair and just treatment from the authorities in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government.

In connection with the regulation restricting the movements of foreign nationals in Japan on December 8, the authorities of the Home Ministry issued a warning to the people of Japan to refrain from any conduct injurious to the enemy nationals and even in case it is reported that the Japanese in the enemy nations are being mistreated, the authorities asked that the Japanese make any reprisals that would reflect on the character of the Japanese people.

But the people of Japan, inherently kind and of good heart, did not have to be told by the authorities. From the very moment that the war was declared, the Japanese people, fully appreciating and understanding the significance of the war, have shown a conduct truly worthy of a great race.

The 270 American and British nationals in Japan who were taken into custody on the declaration of the war are now accommodated in the school houses and churches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and other cities. Taking into consideration their different customs, the authorities have permitted them to bring their personal belongings and beds and have installed heating facilities. They are also being given medical care. Further, the authorities have permitted these foreigners to purchase daily necessities from designated merchants.

To these kind treatments, the Americans and the British have expressed their deep gratefulness. The Americans are particularly cheerful and are in the best of spirits. For the purpose of seeing to it that this same treatment will be carried out and continued, organizations called the Resident American and British Nationals Protection Committees are in the process of establishment.

At the same time that the Japanese Government dispatched members of the Foreign Office to close up the American and British Embassies and the Australian Legation, the Japanese authorities took the following measures toward the members of these diplomatic staff:

1. The members of the diplomatic staff will be given full protection and living facilities in accordance with international usage.

(2) In case these persons should desire to go out shopping or for any other purpose, they may do so by obtaining the permission of the Foreign Office liaison agent.

(3) All available care will be taken to give the best of treatment to all American, British and Australian nationals.

(4) All facilities and convenience will be extended to them for the purchase of necessary foodstuffs and daily necessities.

Further, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, Sachio Tomeoka; visited the American and British Embassies and the Australian Legation on December 9 and informed the officials there that everthing will be done to accommodate them.

In every region in China, the military officials there are taking the same measures toward the American and British nationals. For instance, though the American and British consulates in Shanghai were closed, the British Embassy staff and the British and American consulate officials are now living at Cathay Hotel and Hotel Metropole in Shanghai and are being given as much freedom of movement as possible. The same treatment is being extended in Tiensin, Peking and Tsingtao and other cities in China. In Nanking, the American Consulate officials were so greatly moved by the generosity and kindness of the Japanese officials that they thanked the Japanese officials and at the same time sent a wire to Washington about the excellent treatment they were being given by the Japanese.

Anti-Japan Papers Closed

Domei

BANGKOK, December 11.—With the peaceful advance of Japanese forces in Thailand, all papers managed by anti-Japanese Chinese oversea merchants including the Chung-Yuan-Pao have been closed and leaders of those papers confused their trails under cover of darkness. The Bangkok Times run by Britons was placed under strict supervision of Japanese authorities yesterday afternoon.

Darlan Confers With Ciano

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, conferred at noon today with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, in Turin, it was disclosed today.

All Written Communications Prohibited With Japan's Enemy Country Nationals

All written communications with the nationals of the countries with which Japan is at war will be strictly prohibited from December 12. This is being done in order to prevent the leakage of news of value to the State and to military operations, according to Emergency Postal Regulations issued by the Communications Ministry, reports the Chugai.

The regulations indicate:

(1) All foreign mail matters to United States and British Empire (England or any British possession), to American and British Empire nationals in neutral countries, and all written communications by nationals of the enemy nations at present residing in Japan whether sent directly or indirectly are hereby prohibited. Persons found guilty of violating this provision will be subject to punishment.

(2) In all written communications to persons within Japan or to persons abroad, the following languages will be permitted: Japanese, Chosenese, Manchoukuoan, Chinese, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, French and English.

(3) All mail matters must bear the name and address of the addressee as well as the addressor. In case the receiver or sender of the mail matter is a foreigner, he must clearly indicate his nationality on the envelope.

(4) In all correspondences, the letters should be typed while all other mail matters should be printed. In case the letters cannot be typewritten, the sender of the missive must first obtain the consent of the post office clerk.

In case the communications have not been sent in accordance with regulations (2), (3) and (4), the letter or mail matter will be returned to the addressor.

BLACKOUTS ORDERED FOR U.S. WEST COAST

Act Prohibiting Dispatch of Selectees From America Repealed

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—The entire Pacific Coast of the United States has been ordered blacked out since last night, reports reaching Lisbon today from Sacramento, California, revealed.

Meanwhile, an unidentified warplane was said to have been seen flying in an easterly direction over the Aleutian islands yesterday.

Wild Scare in Frisco

Special to Tokyo Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Reports and radio broadcasts from America bring here every minute the chaotic confusion that prevails throughout the country. The excited scenes in San Francisco highlighted read as follow:

Commander Ryans of the San Francisco district broadcast that 50 airplanes of unknown nationality are heading toward San Francisco and warned the people. Instantly the whole city was in a great commotion; the hilly streets everywhere were jammed with frantically excited people seeking hiding places. With the earthquake disaster of 1906 still remembered by many and better qualified than people of other cities and towns elsewhere to feel the probable effects of air raids, people in San Francisco created a havoc far surpassing any yet imagined.

Furthermore, at 6.20 in the evening shrieking sirens startled the whole city. With no air raid defense training, nor provisions for evacuating, flight was started everywhere among the people seizing every available vehicle to run out of the city. All street corners were jammed; surging crowds pushed in all directions. It was everybody for himself. The traffic officers facing the riotous confusion, evidently lost their presence of mind. They exercised emergency authority by their own will; flourished revolvers, shouted at all, and one of them shot an elderly woman on the street.

The air raid warning was relieved at 7:30; people began regaining their normal mentality. Then again sirens shrieked; this time all radio broadcast in the city and its vicinity stopped. In addition, the Columbia Broadcasting Station, further warming up the warning by Commander Ryans, reported that those 50 planes of unknown nationality were well close to San Francisco. To make the scene more realistic the Columbia Station colored the sky with lurid flash lights.

The American authorities, on the following day, said that those planes were a part of the American airforce carrying out air defense maneuvers. The people were afforded to make a comparative study between the authorities who were upset and people themselves who were panic-stricken.

Selectees Now Liable

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—The Military Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives today passed the bill abolishing the act prohibiting dispatch of selectees and National Guardsmen outside of the Western Hemisphere, it is reported here from Washington.

The measure passed today by the Lower House of the United States Congress also provides for removal of the 30-month limitation to the period of enlistment which is now in effect.

Commenting on the bill passed today, Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared that the measure seeks to maintain the entire enlisted personnel of the army for duration of the war and six months following conclusion of hostilities.

Isolationists Change Stand

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 9.—Absolute support of President Roosevelt's policy toward the Japanese-American war was given today by the America First Committee in a telegram to the Chief Executive, according to a report received here from Chicago.

Impact of the Japanese-American hostilities completely reversed the stand of the organization which hitherto has been committed to opposing war against Germany and which has as its leaders Charles A. Lindbergh, the mainstay of the isolationist faction, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana Democrat, who is a strong anti-administrationist.

Along with the America First Committee, the faction headed by John L. Lewis, adviser to the Congress of Industrial Organizations and president of the United Mine Workers of America Union, hitherto have constituted the two most influential bodies opposed to President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Both parties, however, have declared their support of the Administration.

However, the extent to which the United States will become unified domestically is looked upon with much doubt.

HEAVY HONOLULU DAMAGE CHANGES U.S. SHIPBUILDING

Washington to Patch Crimp in Program Caused by Japanese Attacks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat and Chairman of the United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee, called an emergency meeting of the Naval Affairs Committee, according to a Washington report received here today.

The meeting has been called because the tremendous damage which the Japanese air forces have inflicted on the American navy and army bases during their attack on Honolulu has necessitated a change in the American shipbuilding program, the report said.

Representative Carl Vinson, Georgia Democrat, stated that the secret meeting of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was to ascertain the United States losses as a result of the Japanese air attack, the report said.

NAZIS POUND REDS; TOBRUK BATTLE ON

German Forces Repulse Soviets On East Front While Axis Craft Hit British

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—German forces yesterday repulsed local Soviet attacks on the eastern front, inflicting heavy and bloody losses on Soviet troops, the High Command announced today.

Strong formations of the Luftwaffe yesterday dispersed Soviet troop concentrations and tanks and effectively bombed Soviet airfields in the southern sector of the eastern front, the communique said.

Other German aircraft formations were said to have raided the Moscow district and the area northeast of Lake Ilmen, inflicting considerable losses on Soviet forces.

Referring to the war in North Africa, the communique said fierce struggles still are continuing with German and Italian dive bombers effectively attacking British transport columns and anti-aircraft emplacements, German pursuit planes were claimed to have shot down five British machines near Tobruk yesterday.

Axis Planes Active

Domei

ROME, December 10.—Axis aircraft formations yesterday launched successful attacks against large concentrations of British troops, motorcars and tanks around Tobruk, Libya, the High Command announced today.

Italian and German aircraft yesterday shot down 19 British machines in air combats, while Italian anti-aircraft artillery shot down two other British planes at Agedabia and at Sollum, the communique said.

South of Tobruk, combats between Axis and British forces were said to have continued yesterday.

Italian aircraft yesterday bombed the British naval and air base on the island of Malta, the communique said.

Admiral Kimmel Killed In Pearl Harbor Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

ous efforts toward reorganizing its fighting forces, according to reports received here from Washington today.

Leahy Recalled

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, will be recalled by his Government to "fill an important post in connection with the defense of the United States," it was reported here today from Washington.

Nazi Newsmen Taken

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—The Wilhelmstrasse announced at noon today that 17 German journalists have been arrested in the United States.

U.S. Newsmen Still Free

Domei

ROME, December 10.—No measures have been taken by the Government to curtail the liberty to Americans and American correspondents in Italy despite the fact that 300 Italians, including journalists, have been arrested in the United States, it was reported here today.

Axis Nationals Seized

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—Coming on the heels of the Japanese-American hostilities, news from Washington today, of the seizure of German and Italian residents in the United States is held significant at a time when the development of relations between Germany and the United States is being closely watched.

There are 694,000 Germans living in the United States, while the Italians number 315,000, but the greater number have become naturalized Americans or are in the process of being naturalized, it was said.

Strict Censorship Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—The United States Government has imposed nationwide censorship on telegraph and wireless communications as well as on newspapers, it was reported here from Washington today.

Thai Assets Frozen

Domei

AMSTERDAM, December 10.—President Roosevelt has ordered freezing of Thailand's assets and credits in the United States, it was reported here today from Washington.

Mexican Troops to Aid

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—The brilliant successes scored by the Japanese navy, which has sunk the American battleship West Virginia, the British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales, as well as many other vessels, has caused such fear and consternation to spread over the United States that Washington has authorized the Mexican Government to send troops through American territory to re-enforce Mexican defense of Lower California, Havas reported from the American capital today.

Ship Service Suspended

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—The United States shipping line, American Export Lines will suspend its service to Lisbon, it was announced here today.

EMBASSY CLARIFIES JAPAN'S THAI ENTRY

Defense, Protection Given Reasons—Integrity of Nation Will Be Upheld

Domei

BANGKOK, December 10.—In connection with the passage of Japanese troops through Thailand, the Japanese Embassy here at 4 p.m. today clarified its true meaning and issued a statement to the following effect;

"The Japanese troops from the standpoint of the right of self-defense and of championing the cause of Thai independence were forced to take counter-offensive against British troops to check possible intrusion.

"Now that Japan and Britain are at war, it is conceivable that Britain should advance into Thailand and secure bases of operation there against Japan.

"In modern warfare, the whole aspect of war is determined by forestalling the enemy a minute earlier, which is amply illustrated by the current Anglo-German war.

"While anticipating that it would be forestalled by Britain, Japan could not remain idly, and thus sent its troops into Thailand. In other words, Japan sent troops into Thailand with a sheer motive to maintain peace in the southern Pacific and to prevent British intrusion beforehand.

"Before starting military operations, Japan made an explanation thereanent to the Thai Government and consulted with the latter to give facilities for the passage of its troops. Thailand accepted and an amicable understanding was thus reached between the two Governments. The fact has come to demonstrate the immutable nature of the Thai-Japanese relations.

"It is highly congratulatory that Thailand should not have followed the example of Jugoslavia and Greece. And we congratulate Thai leaders on their wisdom.

"It is promised in the agreement to respect the sovereignty, independence and honor of Thailand. This means that the passage of the Japanese troops through Thailand is a tentative measure and that Japan aims at Britain and not Thailand. The friendly and cooperative spirit on the Japanese part toward Thailand is unshakable in nature and will be further cemented. The Japanese-American conference was forced to be interrupted by unreasonable demands on the part of Britain and the United States toward Japan. They are attempting to strengthen the traditional policy of placing Asia under the state of a colony forever.

"Under such circumstances, Japan has been forced to resort to force in order to secure its lasting independence and to have Asia for Asiatic races. At the outset of the armed hostilities against Britain and America; Japan attained glorious war results, thus throwing the former into shame. The hegemony set up by the Anglo-Saxon races in the past 200 years is on the verge of ruin.

"Malicious propaganda is being circulated in connection with the Japanese action. Under such circumstances, it is difficult to predict what consequence will come at this juncture when the international situation is rapidly changing and becoming complicated. However, it is firmly believed that both the peoples of Japan and Thailand should proceed with achievement of the mission."

Aliens Warned

Domei

BANGKOK, December 10.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops in Thailand at 7 a.m. today made a declaration to the following effect;

"Indians, Malayans, Burmans and Chinese residing in Thailand, even they have British or American nationality, shall not be deemed as hostile people unless they commit acts detrimental to the activities of the Imperial troops and therefore they may be engaged in their daily business.

"In case that they should take refuge in enemy territories, they shall be deemed enemy aliens and will be dealt severely with."

Friendship Pledged

Domei

BANGKOK, December 8 (cable delayed)—The Foreign Minister of Thailand promised to the Japanese Ambassador, Teiji Tsubokami, that the Thai Government will take every possible measure for the protection of the Japanese subjects residing in Thailand. He also pledged that the Thai Government will make every effort for the promotion of friendship with Japan.

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TOSHI GO, President and Editor
YASOTARO MORRI, Managing Editor
SHIGEYOSHI OKAMURA, Business Manager

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N.Y. Citizens Upset By Air Raid Rumors

(Continued From Page 1)

were said to have been painfully shocked by terse reports of the Japanese successes against American and British defenses in the Pacific.

The morale of the Americans was said to have been badly shattered and it took a turn for the worse on the second day of hostilities when further reports were received telling of continued attacks on Hawaii, which they believed too distant to be in danger of attacks by the Japanese Imperial Navy and its air forces.

Kwangsi Bases Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, December 10.—The Japanese Army air forces fiercely bombed Lungchow, Ningming, Mingkiang and two other strategic points in Kwangsi Province near Indo-China border. Causing heavy damages to the enemy, they all returned to the base safely.

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Japanese Press Comments

Thursday, December 11

ASAHI—Landing of Japanese Forces in Philippines
HOCHI—War Against United States and Britain, and Europe
CHUGAI—People's Determination and Crimes of United States and Great Britain

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Landing of Japanese Forces in the Philippines

ASAHI

The Japanese military and naval forces have achieved remarkable results in the war with the United States and the British Empire which will be four days old today. At daylight, on December 10 Japanese forces were landed on the Philippines, and for the first time the Japanese flag was hoisted on the islands.

The Philippines, with Singapore to the west, form one big base for operations against this country. The defense of the islands has recently been strengthened to a considerable extent. The United States Far Eastern fleet has its base on the islands. The policy of the United States has been to use the islands as a base from which to attack Japan while cutting the communications between Japan and the South Seas area.

We have yet to hear from the forces which have landed on the Philippines. But we have no doubt that they are advancing in the islands the fate of which has virtually been sealed as the result of the series of victories which have been won by the Japanese over the enemy naval forces since the start of the war.

It will be recalled that it was in 1898 that the United States occupied the Philippines following an attack on Manila by Admiral Dewey's fleet. Under the terms of the peace treaty which was concluded in the following year the islands were formally incorporated in the United States. The ruthless exploitation of the islands by the United States is a matter of general knowledge. The landing of Japanese forces has increased hopes of an early participation of the islands in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is being constructed by Japan.

In this connection following the declaration of war against the United States and the British empire the naval air force carried out a daring attack against Manila. In the attack the Japanese sank two enemy battleships and damaged a number of other large-size ships. Including the aircraft carrier which was sunk off Honolulu the number which has been lost by the American Far Eastern fleet since the opening of the conflict runs to eleven. There is no doubt of the seriousness of the blow which has been sustained by the enemy naval force in the Pacific. Hawaii has now ceased to be valuable as a naval base.

War Against United States and Britain, and Europe

HOCHI

Immediately upon the issue of the war declaration, the Japanese forces made speedy and skilful operations and not only have given a fatal blow to the American fleet at Hawaii by destroying its main warships, but have also gained considerable results at Singapore, Philippines and other places.

The operation is quite similar to Chancellor Hitler's lightning advance, upon the declaration of war against the Soviet Union, to the Soviet frontier, bombing air bases as well as one thousand planes. It may be said that Japan's action is greater and more wonderful than Hitler's.

As the United States and Great Britain have been given such serious damages at the very beginning, they must be always on the negative side and through the future development of the war, as it can be realized from the example of the Soviet-German war.

Our speedy and successful operations at Malaya and the Philippines predict the future development of the war. Of course, with the united determination of the one hundred million people, the object of the holy war for emancipating Asiatic races will be executed. The present glorious victory only endorses the nation's full confidence in attaining the desired objective.

The war against the United States and Great Britain will result in stimulating the downfall of the influence of the old structure controlled by the United States, Great Britain and their allies. Under the Tripartite alliance, with the opening of the present war against the United States and Great Britain, Germany and Italy have already entered into belligerent relations with the United States and Great Britain, from the international law standpoint. The German military authorities announced that the war situation would be left at the present stage until next spring. This will certainly bring a new development in the entirely military condition of the Soviet Union, including the Far East.

Of course, there is the treaty of neutrality between Japan and the Soviet Union, but since the Moscow conference the relation among Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union have become very close. Now it can never be imagined what fantastic steps the United States might adopt for winning the Soviet Union to its side.

The more defeated the United States and Great Britain, enemies of East Asia, in the southern area, the more reckless measures they may adopt for regaining their influence. Thus Japan must closely watch the condition in the north, while giving attention to the European development.

People's Determination and Crimes of United States and Great Britain

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The remarkable success obtained at the very beginning of the war against the United States and Great Britain has probably surprised the whole world. The future development of the war would be most keenly watched by the world. Our war against the United States and Great Britain can be called the greatest war in world history. The United States and Great Britain which are the two great nations of the world, have joined together to plan control of the world. Their attitude has been arrogant and despotic, and they have acted as if the whole world was under their control. Japan now intends to give a serious blow to these two great powers. When the reason why Japan is obliged to rise against them is realized, we have to shout our joy. On the other hand, the people of Japan must be fully prepared in attaining this end.

It may not be useless to review what attitude the United States had taken toward us. While it speaks of liberty, justice and peace, it brought pressure on Japanese school children in the United States, discriminated against Japanese immigrants and thus attempted to place itself far above Japan, being illusioned that it was superior to us. Because of such isolent acts in the past, it is Heaven's wish to punish it. It is also Japan's mission. Have the American people, composed of various races with a history of only three hundred years, any civilization based on morality? Because there were some Japanese who imitated them, they might have particularly felt superior. But really they are nothing but an inferior race. Their abundant wealth and materials made them feel big, but they have no sense of justice nor humane sentiment. Their wealth in money and materials made them interfere in others. To attack them may be the only way to rectify them.

In the former European war, Japan sided with the Allies because of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. But what attitude has Great Britain taken toward us in connection with the alliance? Great Britain gave up the alliance to join with the United States. Great Britain has been lacking moral sense and acting insolently in East Asia, similar to the United States. To punish such detestable acts, Japan has now risen for establishing the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

The people of Japan must grasp this situation with courage and determination, and thus devote themselves to the destruction of these arrogant nations, without any fear.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onouye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo" or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. From Nov. 30 (Sunday). Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki, A groupe of Comedians in Osaka. performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa. A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi. performance in "San-san-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—Osaka Bunrakuza Marionette performance in "Suzuga Mori" and four other kabuki dramas. Curtain rises at 4 p.m. From November 29.

MOVIES

"Welfare Movie Evening," sponsored by Tokyo Municipality, Japan Welfare Ass'n and The 2600th Year Celebration Society. Program includes "Tengyo Hosho" (The 2600th year celebration picture), two German K.D.F. Physical pictures and two culture shorts. Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda. December 11. From 6 p.m.

"Fanny Elssler"—A Ufa Film, Towa-Shoji G. K. Presentation, Starring Lilian Harvey and Willy Birgel. Hogakuza, Taishokan (Asakusa), Musashinokan (Shinjuku).

"Le Grand Elan"—A French Ski-Film, starring Max Dearly and Charpin. Odeonza (Yokohama) and Hibiya Eiga Gekijo (Yurakucho).

ART EXHIBITIONS

The 3rd Seisei-Kai Paintings, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 9-14.

Chuo and Nippon Universities Medical Dept. painting hobby students' works joint exhibition. Kinokuniya Gallery, Ginza. Till December 12.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Yoneko Sayeki one-woman show, Shiseido Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 11-14.

Sogenkai Paintings, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Till December 13.

Kakuji Ishikawa one-man show, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Dec. 10-14.

Yeiji Yoshida ceramic sculptures on 'the horses', Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Till Dec. 12.

Present Japanese masters' works on "Flowers and Birds," Takashimaya, Nihonbashi, Dec. 10-14.

NOH PLAY

The Kenno Society Noh Plays, Umewaka Noh Stage, No. 343, 6-chome, Kita-shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku. December 13, from 3 p.m.

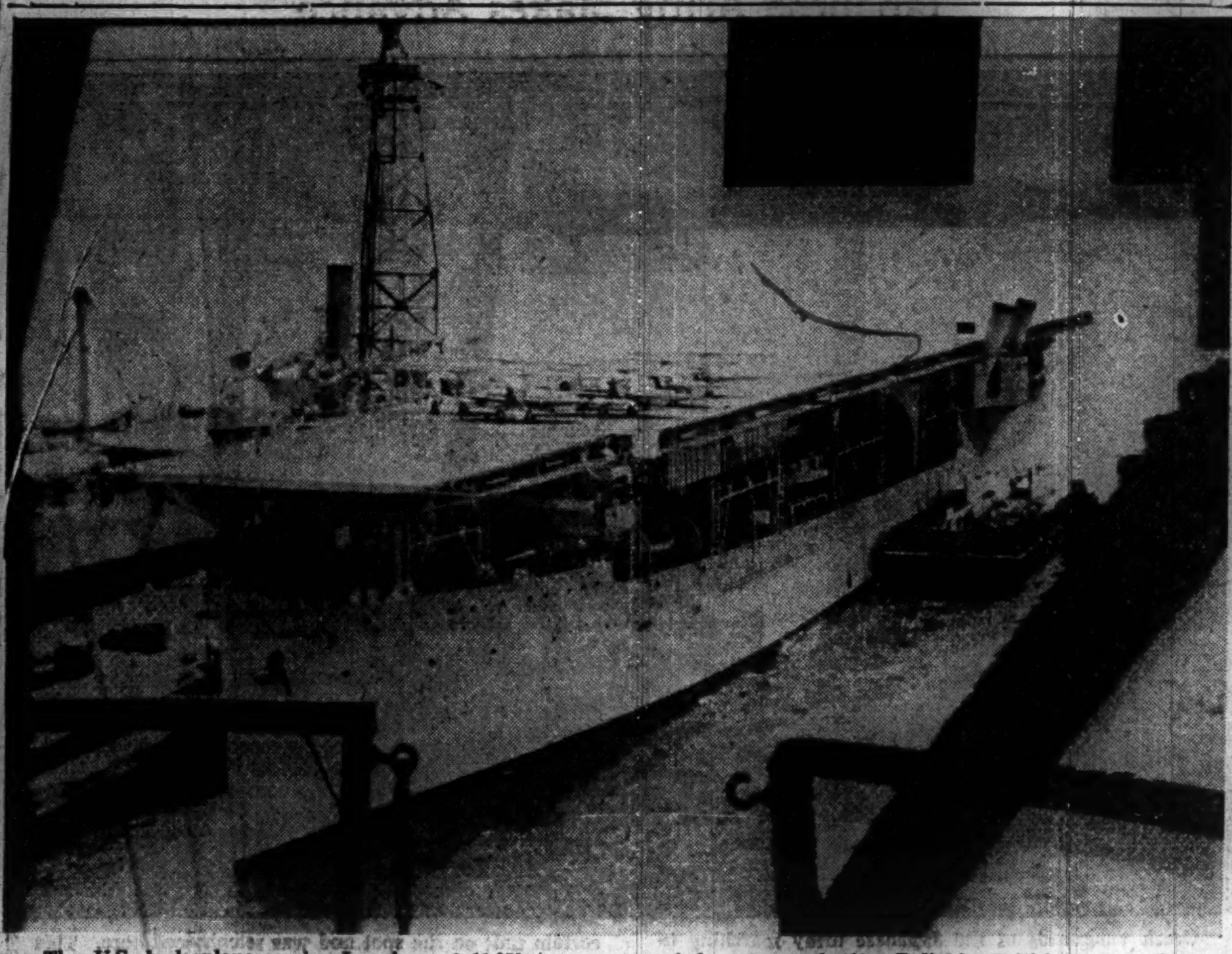
DANCE RECITALS

Joint Presentation of Dances Competing in Ballet Prize Contest for Special Musical and Dramatical Festival 1941, sponsored by Central Federation of Japanese Culture: Gunjin Kaikan, 6 p.m., Saturday, Dec. 6.

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen. Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At National New Theater, Tsukiji, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

"Welfare Evening," sponsored by Tokyo Municipality and Japan Welfare Association. Popular songs and modern dances at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda. On December 10, from 6 p.m.

U.S. Naval Pride Given New Blow



The U.S. hydroplane-carrier Langley, of 11,050 tons, which was sunk by Japanese forces near Davao, Wednesday. Built in 1912, she had a speed of 15 knots and carried a crew of 460. Reliable British sources have confirmed the loss of the ship.

AMERICA DOUBTFUL OF BRITISH VICTORY

Writer Says America Pessimistic of Lease-Lend Aiding Bill Drafted by Jews

In view of the fact that the Washington Administration is pouring billions into the war ches of the Lend-Lease Bill for the purpose of rendering all-out aid to Britain, the question arises whether the Americans actually believe in a British victoy or not, so writes O.B. Peters. The logical answer would be "yes," for if the Americans are really the good businesmen they are supposed to be, it would be incredible to believe that they would waste their money on a losing proposition.

On closer scrutiny, however, the whole matter assumes a different aspect and reasons for doubt in this respect are given. Who for instance, are the ones advocating all-out aid to Britain, the American people or merely a group of the Administration in Washington? The Lend-Lease Bill furnishes an answer to this very appropriate question.

3 Jews Authors of Bill

The Lend-Lease Bill was drafted by Judge Felix Frankfurter, the son of a Jewish Rabbi coming from Venna. His chief collaborator was the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr., another Jew. The hird in league was Barney Baruch, the name speaks for itself for it is the same Baruch who supplied Britain with war materials during the last World War. Mr. Baruch was the driving force behind those urging enactment of he bill and in his capacity as represenative of the almighty banking houses of J. P. Morgan he had the means at his disposal of making the Lend-Lease Bill worthwhile to those who might previously have been reluctant to voice their assent to its adoption.

Thus, the Lend-Lease Bill is entirely a Jewish product, concocted by bankers and capitalists. When President Roosevelt put his signature on the dotted line, he was not in any way complying with the wishes of the American public, but rather acting as prescribed by Jewish influences. The longer the war lasts, the more money spent in carrying out the Lend-Lease Program, the greater the profits reaped, for whether win or beaten, these circles have nothing to lose for the American taxpayer is always there to make good any deficits. Do such men as Roosevelt, Morgenthau, Baruch and Frankfurter, actually believe in a British victory, or is their aid-to-democracy scheme simply a screen behind which they hide their imperialistic aspirations? What happens to authorities on the present situation, that is, men like the former U.S. Ambassador to London, who from personal observations declared frankly that Britain stands no chance for winning this war. The fact that such people are relieved from their posts and shoved into the background should be sufficient proof that the Washington Administration is not interested in having the true state of affairs made public, so as to be able to make the American people perform more sacrifices under the illusion that there is still a possibility of saving the tottering British Empire.

Are Scheming Businessmen

Roosevelt, Frankfurter, Morgenthau and Baruch, certainly cannot be called bad businessmen. Under the pretext of defending democracy and the American way of living, the United States has secured for itself not only bases in South America, but also on Greenland and Iceland, while the Portuguese Azores are at present being considered as another field of prospective American acquisition.

With the increasing plight of the British Empire, America's demands for compensations in payment of Lend-Lease supplies are assuming more and more concrete form. Indications made both in Washington and London, go to show that American demands include a 50 per cent share in the British tin and rubber monopoles, cession for goods of British possessions in the Atlantic leased to America, and last but not least, a British guarantee not to bring the strength of the British fleet to parity with that of the U.S. Navy.

Can the Washington Administration believe in a British victory, when its policy is based on the certainty of an ultimate defeat of the British Empire, and designs are made to acquire the heritage of its vast wealth.

LONDON SAYS ANGLO-U.S. COMBINATION IN DANGER

Asserts Japan Navy Strong, Not Easy Fight—Fears Less American Aid

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—The fact that the Unted States and Great Britain are now allies in the war against common enemies is dominating the feelings of the British people. However, the development of events would have been more to the liking of the British if the United States had joined the war without Japan being involved in the hostilities at the same time. The British press warns of being too optimistic. The papers point out that a really correct view of the situation in the Far East was hardly expectable in the first few weeks and that it would by no means be an easy fight for Britain and the United States.

Another argument that was put more and more into the foreground and which also did much to damage the first over-great joy is the fear expressed in England with regards to the U.S. war material production. The war industries in the United States now, after the Japanese attack, will increase their output but well informed circles recognize that by the outbreak of the hostilities in the Pacific, a large part of the U.S. war material which originally was destined for Great Britain and the Soviet Union would now be used largely for the defense of America.

The papers time and again emphasize the strength of the Japanese Navy and some observers even state that everything would be lost if the British naval base of Singapore should fall. The fact, however, that the British naval units in the waters of Singapore are the biggest fleet concentration the British Empire ever had in the Far East is taken as some consolation.

JAPAN CLAIMED JUSTIFIED

Argentine Paper Says There Was No Other Alternative

D.I.B.

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—In view of the U.S. provocations, Japan had no other alternative than to start hostilities, writes the paper "Pampero" on Monday thus expressing an opinion contary to that of the majority of the Argentine press. The paper points out that the Japanese attack was not directed against the American State but against the U.S. colonies which form geographical, ethnological and historical points of view were entirely foreign countries. According to the paper the South-West was not affected by the resolutions adopted at the Havana Conference and to be applied exclusively in case of a direct attack against one of the American States, and even in such a case the collective attitude of the will of the nations of the Western Hemisphere would have to be defined in the course of mutual consultations. Moreover, the paper opines, America scarcely would dare to make demands based on the Havana Conference since America itself had violated this agreement with the occupation of Dutch Guiana without asking for the consent of the other Amercian republics beforehand. The paper comes to the conclusion that the war in the Far East was motivated merely by Yankee imperialism and that the Latin-American nations should not sacrifice their sons for U.S. ambitions.

CANNED RICE MAKES BOW TO CONSUMERS

California Growers Put Hope in Tins as Consumption Demand Hits Low Point

SACRAMENTO.—California rice growers, faced with decreasing consumption, are putting their fondest hopes in a tin can.

For the first time in history a successful method of canning rice has been discovered. The California Rice Growers Association in Sacramento, has just introduced on the market a canned rice product designed to aid the housewife in the preparation of the food and at the same time retain vitamins usually lost in processing and cooking.

Last year California rice growers produced 8,968,000 bushels of rice valued at $5,560,000, but warehouses were piled high with their products which usually find a greater sale outside the territorial United States than within.

Responsible for the new hope given rice growers is an American educated Iranian, Yonan-Malek who for two and a half years and with the assistance of the University of California, perfected a canning process whereby cooked rice could be canned without becoming a glutinous, unappealing mass.

Process Called 'Malekization'

Malek was employed by the California Rice Growers Association to perfect the method, after he impressed upon the directors his faith in such a method. Following its perfection, the Association named the new canning method after the Iranian and the process is known as "Malekization."

Malek said the problems facing such canning were: to have a non-glutinous product following cooking and canning, to retain the valuable vitamin B complexes, to retain the taste of rice and make it easy for the housewife to handle.

"The purpose behind canning rice is to increase consumption," Malek declared. "The California Rice Growers Association wants to start the ball rolling and is thus the first company to put out the rice in cans under the new process.

"Other canning companies will soon follow when it is demonstrated such a product has demand. Our first problem in finding a way to increase rice consumption was the fact the average American housewife is unable or hasn't the time to cook rice properly.

"In cans, rice becomes a food product easy to prepare for the table and readily available. By this method, we hope to make rice a staple food, along with potatoes, flour and beans.

Low Consumption in U.S.

"United States has the lowest per capita consumption of rice in the world, yet rice is one of the richest foods in Vitamin B content. Many people believe the Oriental races are the only large consumers of rice, but against the annual consumption in the United States of four pounds per person, the English eat 14 pounds per person each year and Nordic races consume five times as much as we in the United States.

"Japanese eat about a pound a day per person, or 360 pounds per year per person. Thus, in almost all but our nation, rice is a staple food product."

Malek explained a kernel of rice has seven layers of bran, besides the husk. These seven layers of bran contain most of the vitamin B content. Under the new process, these bran layers are "pushed" into the starch portion of the rice grain, keep the starch from forming a glutinous mass while being cooked and at the same time hold in flavors and food substances.

The rice "expert" declared rice growers of California face prosperous times, if the new food product "takes" with the American housewife.

Malek, whose father represented Iran during the Versailles Peace Conference, described Iran as "The most aristocratic of rice eating countries," and predicted almost a new industry for California in connection with canned rice.

NAZI ANTI-AIR GUNS PROTECT INDUSTRIES

German Heavy, Light Weapons Complicated in Features With Deadly Aim

Since the beginning of the Russo-German war, British press agencies and newspapers have constantly reported enormous achievements by the R.A.F. in attacks of a supposedly major scale on Germany proper and German occupied territories. This policy of feeding the population with this kind of success stories is quite understandable since sober-thinking Englishmen have long realized that they shall never be able to report to their people victories gained by direct attacks on the European Continent. Britain's Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, for instance admitted that a military offensive on the Continent to relieve the Soviets is a thing of impossibility; in other words, "sheer suicide," as he termed it and furthermore that no such idea could be contemplated for some time to come, writes the German newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter of Berlin.

The British military command consequently attempts to influence the course of events by means of aerial attacks. Despite the supposed victories reported by newspapers in England and the United States, however, there can be no talk of any detrimental effect on Germany's economic production or the firm determination of the German people to gain victory in their fight against the enemy. These British attacks, as a matter of fact, have been characterized by such a lack of success that, as Reichsminister Dr. Joseph Goebbels recently pointed out, the losses of the British in planes and flying personnel have by far surpassed the number of civilians killed in Germany as a result of these raids. Careful German computations have disclosed, moreover, that since the beginning of the European war the British have lost almost 2,000 planes either through German fighter planes or due to anti-aircraft fire.

Careful Training Noted

These great successes can be attributed to the careful training of the defense forces. The German anti-aircraft weapon composes of personnel and technical equipment which in its perfection is not even approximately reached by any of Germany's enemies.

We shall now endeavor to outline the composition and functioning of the anti-aircraft weapon. It must be emphasized, however, that the weapon is of such a complicated nature that in reality only technical experts could understand its functions completely.

Of particular importance in Germany with its extensive military and civil air-routes is the functioning of the plane-detecting service of the anti-aircraft unit to determine enemy aircraft and to distinguish same from German planes or those of friendly nations.

This plane-detecting service affiliated with the anti-aircraft outfit has been especially trained to a great degree of efficiency.

In the long course of training, special stress has been laid upon the development of the ability to instantly distinguish between enemy and friendly aircraft. Models affixed to long poles are used in the course of training, drawings of the outlines of the various types of planes as well as a close study is made of the various characteristics on hand of various miniature models. Finally the soldier is trained to recognize swiftly-moving planes on films shown of the many types of aircraft.

In choosing the objects to be protected by the heavy anti-aircraft gun, the slogan followed is: "He who attempts to protect everything, protects nothing." For this reason, the heavy anti-aircraft gun is grouped mainly around installations and districts of importance at supply and armament centers.

This anti-aircraft gun has only one thing in common with ordinary artillery, that is, both are stationed on the ground and both have cannon. The firing technique, however, is essentially different as with the anti-aircraft gun it is a case of fast aiming at fast-moving objects. It is the task of the gun crew to shoot at a certain time in a certain direction the enemy plane which has been reported by the observation post when the plane reaches that certain point in the course of its flight.

Two New Apparatus

In order to determine the right moment and the direction of firing, the anti-aircraft battery has two special apparatus which in no other country have been developed to such a degree of perfection.

First, we have the so-called commanding apparatus, probably the most complicated tool yet invented by the science of warfare. After an enemy plane has been seen through binoculars and after the distance has been established by the soldier in charge of the rangefinder, this machine is capable of automatically directing the barrel of the gun in such a manner that a sure hit is scored when the enemy plane has come within firing range of the gun. Taking into consideration even the velocity and direction of the wind, as well as the temperature, the missile leaves the barrel with absolutely sure aim.

Secondly, to guard against raids at night, the German anti-aircraft weapon has a specially constructed direction furcler equipped with enormous searchlights. Working like a radio, this apparatus automatically directs the beam of the searchlight in the direction of the plane following the course of the aircraft at the same time. This in turn enables the commanding apparatus to ascertain the location of the plane and to direct the barrel of the gun at it. Should however, unforeseen circumstances, such as a heavy ground fog completely obscure the view and thus make a proper function of the direction furcler and commanding apparatus exceedingly difficult, a heavy barrage is laid which spells certain doom for hostile planes should they attempt to penetrate the veritable curtain of fire. As the target of guns move at a great speed, the guns are so constructed and the gun crews are likewise so trained that shots are fired in extremely rapid succession.

Protecting Vital Industries

The heavy anti-aircraft gun is detailed to the protection of industrial works, cities, centers of production, communications and other stationary objects of vital importance.

The light anti-aircraft gun on the other hand is employed for the protection of the fighting forces engaged in active combat on the battlefields. For this purpose, comparatively light guns have been mounted on motorized vehicles which, like tanks, can counter all obstacles in difficult terrain although at a much greater speed than a heavy tank.

Instead of the stationary apparatus of the heavy anti-aircraft batteries, the light anti-aircraft unit is equipped with a very complicated range finder. This range finder is handled by a single men, whose task it is to give the necessary instructions to the gunners manning the gun.

In order to be able to control their aim, firing is mostly done with tracer ammunition, leaving bright traces of light by means of which the aim can be corrected and improved by the gunner.

The light anti-aircraft weapon does not get a chance now to prove its ability against the valiant R.A.F. which has refrained from daylight attacks on important targets due to the devastating losses suffered at previous attempts.

Thanks to the German heavy and light anti-aircraft defenses and the splendid cooperation with the fighter planes, the formidable threat of Russian aerial incursions over Reich territory never had a chance to materialize at all.

Under the protection of the German anti-aircraft defense and Germany's allies, Europe can calmly look forward to the final victory over its enemies.

No Sake, Just Tea

In celebrating the coming New Year, no "sake" or Japanese wine will be used in the City of Hamada in Shimane Prefecture, as a result of the decision made recently by the neighborhood unit councils of the city. Instead, tea will be used, and the New Year's pine decoration has been also decided to be abolished.

More Water

In order to provide 1,000,000 citizens of Kobe with water from Biwa Lake in Shiga Prefecture, a large-scale construction of water supply tunnel through Mt. Rokko is under way, says a report reaching here from Kobe, adding that drinking water from the lake will be supplied to Kobe from May next year.

State Coffer Expanding

The Savings Bureau in Nagano Prefecture has announced recently that this year ¥48,844 will be confiscated into the State coffer, out of post office savings in that prefecture of which depositors' whereabouts are unknown for full 10 years.

Branch School Rooms

In 25 villages of Higashi-Tonami-gun, Toyama Prefecture, national school authorities have decided to establish their branch school rooms during winter season when pupils suffer from heavy snowfalls in attending schools.

Wipe Out Trachoma

For wiping out trachoma from which most of its villagers are suffering, the village office of Nishigori-mura in Osaka Prefecture has decided to establish and maintain its own trachoma clinic and public bath house. According to the doctor who made the investigation of the health state of the villagers, 70 per cent of them suffer from the eye disease due to lack of knowledge on sanitation and hygiene.

Be Careful Juveniles

To nip in the bud juvenile crime, a consultation office was established in the Citizen Hall of Osaka for those who have youngsters. Such minor offenses as smoking, drinking and pilfering are slightly increasing recently among boys and girls, according to the Welfare Section Chief of the Municipality.

More Charcoal

In the district of Shingu, Wakayama Prefecture the output of charcoal in November is estimated at 8,722 bales or 12 per cent less than that of the corresponding month of last year, but the output during January to November totals 81,678 bales or a 25 per cent increase compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to the Charcoal Conditioning House of Shingu.

SAN DIEGO ZOO TO TRY BREEDING OF GORILLAS

Two Females Bought for Experiment in Raising Simians In Captive State

I.N.S.

SAN DIEGO.—With the purchase of two young female gorillas, the San Diego Zoo hopes to conduct, in the future, the first successful breeding of gorillas in captivity.

Capt. W. C. Crandall, president of the Zoological Society, announced the purchase of the two animals from Henry Trefflich, New York animal dealer.

With the arrival of the animals here, the gorilla population at the Zoo will be increased to four. They will be the only gorillas on the Pacific coast, said Zoo officials. Mbongo and Ngagi, famous gorillas, have been owned by the San Diego Zoo since 1931. Both were captured by the late Martin Johnson, African explorer and big game hunter.

Zoo officials said the two females are too young for breeding considerations at present. Both are believed to be about nine years old.

After the animals get older, however, and grow accustomed to their surroundings efforts will be made to breed them with Mbongo and Ngagi.

Oats Grow on Corn

I.N.S.

PULASKI, New York.—Succotash is defined as a stew of corn and lima beans, but what would one call a mixture of oats and corn? Especially when the oats are growing on the ear of corn. Dean Richardson, proprietor of the Randall Hotel, discovered such a freak of nature on his farm in the old Mexico Road. On the end of an ear of corn there were 20 beards of oats as well developed as were the kernels of corn farther down the cob.

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Views and Reviews

Tokimune Spirit

Japanese historians agree in finding one common denominator to be spectacular victory of Nippon over the army of Kublai Khan, the mightiest in the world then, which invaded these shores nearly seven centuries ago in an attempt to strike this island Empire at one blow. It was a perfect functioning of what is called the Tokimune spirit maintained by Kamakura's young military dictator that brought victory. The Mongol daydream of world domination thus was shattered by Tokimune.

No time needs a man of courage and ruling spirit more badly than at a time of national hardship and privation. It is for this reason that the names of Tokimune, Masashige Kusunoki known as Great Nanko, peerless loyalist, Marquis Jutaro Komura, Foreign Minister at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, and others are now recollected and remembered by many writers. The following is penned by Uko Washio in the Nichi Nichi under the headline "Tokimune Spirit":

"The situation is growing in momentum. In the past history of Japan extending over 2,600 years, two great national crises confronted this country One was a crisis that swept Japan over a period intervening the year-end of 1903 and early 1904 immediately preceding the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War and the other was the one facing Japan 660 years ago, when Emperor Kublai Khan of the Mongol Dynasty of China sent his 100,000 army to Japan for invasion. It was Tokimune Hojo, dictator of the Kamakura Shogunate, who successfully caused this country to tide over the great catastrophe and spread Japan's military glory to the rest of the world. It was a Tokimune Spirit that accounted for the mastery of the crisis. His father, Tokiyori Hojo, was responsible for having trained his son to be a great man. Tokiyori was the fifth Dictator of Kamakura and at a young age of 20 he assumed this key position in Japan's politics and military affairs. Tokiyori was very much reluctant to see that his grandfather and father committed lese majeste in connection with the notorious Shokyu Incident and, therefore, determined to administer good politics to atone for the great crime for his ancestors.

Learned of Outside World

"Many Chinese Buddhist priests were then in Japan to study Japanese Buddhism. Tokiyori learned of the situation prevailing overseas from them. It was about this time that Genghis Khan rising from the Mongolian desert successfully invaded the States of Chin, Liao and Hsia and, leading his great army, conquered the adjoining countries lying west of China. Central Asia also was vanquished by the great Mongol general and Russia, Poland and Bulgaria were reeling under his lightning expedition. The Mongols also drove the Sung Dynasty south of the Yangtze River and vanquished it two years before the Invasion of Japan.

"Upon learning this great event evolving abroad, Tokiyori worked under preconception that Mongol aggression would unmistakably be extended to Japan and racked his brains on how to counteract the coming situation. Buddhist priests were leaders of current thought in Japan. They had posed themselves as such since the Nara and Heian periods. Two currents of Buddhist thought were then prevalent. One current was represented by thought upheld by priests of the Tendai and Shingon sects on Mount Koya and Mount Hiei. These sects were of Conservative Buddhism. Against this was Liberal Buddhism founded by Saint Shinran. The former was entirely based on superstitious practises, including faith-cure, incantations and prayers. The latter solely advocated chanting of Buddha's name for salvation in the nether world.

"Tokiyori came to realize that the prevalence of such a thought as denying the present lifetime and advocating the birth in the next world was not adequate to lead the people at a time when this country must concentrate on the perfection of a defense State. He then hit upon an idea that only a religion full of vim and push would fit the Japanese throughout the momentous period. The Zen sect of Buddhism, thus, was imported into Japan.

"All China was placed under Mongol domination and the spirit of China was entombed beneath Mongol influence. Each man's tale was a saga of patience and privation. Noted Buddhist priests of China lost their peaceful abodes and had to take shelter in Japan, where they were naturalized. One of them was a high priest named Lanchi Taoliu. Tokiyori founded the present Kencho Temple at Kamakura for him as the first temple propagating Zen Buddhism. From him Tokiyori learned conditions of the Mongol Dynasty and Chinese customs and manners. From South Sung came another virtuous Chinese priest named Kotan Funing. He was made the second chief priest of this temple.

Tokiyori Short-Lived

When Tokiyori resigned from the dictatorship, his son Tokimune was a mite of boy six years old. The military dictatorship was relinquished to Nagatoki, a close relative of Tokiyori, and then Tokiyori established the Saimyo Temple, where he became steeped in Buddhist meditation day and night. Tokiyori fell ill there and died at a comparatively young age of 37. As his illness grew worse, all Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines were absorbed in offering prayers for his recovery. Tokiyori who was a believer of Liberal Buddhism prohibited such prayers and calmly waited for his end. When death was nearing, Tokiyori sat on a wooden stall and shut his eyes, uttering Buddhist verses," My lofty enterprises for 37 years will leave behind, With one stroke of hammer I break a track to make it smooth". His soul went from him.

His son Tokimune saw this plucky way of death of his great father and this motivated him to believe in Zen Buddhism. The spirit of the Kamakura knights later was polished like a mirror through cooperation of Zen Buddhism. Tokimune was 13 years old; when his father died. He "shaved off his forelock", as samurai used to do, at the age of seven and was called Sagami Taro. He trained in martial arts and when 11 years old he already displayed great ability. After the death of his father, he was enthusiastic in the study of Zen Buddhism. It looked unnatural to see such a young man engrossed in spiritual training and culture, daily meditation and other uncommon practises.

Tokimune had a half brother named Tokisuke, who was representative in Kyoto of the Kamakura Shogunate. When the consort of the Kamakura Shogun, Prince Munetaka, was sick, large-scale prayers were conducted for her recovery at temples and shrines throughout Kamakura. Tokimune disliked this, as did his father. Men close to the Shogun heard this and told this to Tokisuke at Kyoto, who was on unfriendly terms with Tokimune, because the latter, in spite of being younger, held the supreme political and military power. Tokimune was of opinion that prayers should be conducted only for the recovery of the Emperor's indisposition or for the tiding over of a catastrophe or emergency confronting the country. Tokisuke was thus instigated and stirred against Tokimune.

Tokimune, by this time foresaw, something unusual in the international situation confronting this country. Chinese Buddhist priests coming to this land submitted first-hand information on the prevailing condition in China then reduced under Mongol domination. He was pretty sure of the Mongol plan on the campaign against Japan and, when he learned that his elder brother was hatching a plot against him, he went to Kyoto in person and heartily advised him to dispense with such a scheme, explaining to him the need of internal unanimity against the tremendous odds confronting the country.

He dismissed men near the Shogun and sent back the Shogun to Kyoto. In his place, the three-year old Prince Koreyasu was made the Shogun at Kamakura. At the age of 18, Tokimune was installed as military dictator, when, as was expected, the Mongol Dynasty sent to Kamakura the first official note forcing Japan to pay respect to it as vassal State and to send yearly tribute. Highly indignant at this insolent note, Tokimune refused to receive the note and sent back the messengers of Kublai Khan. The first Mongol invasion took place in the 11th year of the Bun-ei Era. 1265, when Tokimune was 24 years old.

(To Be Concluded)

DIPLOMATIC MATTERS PASSED BY CABINET

Foreign and Navy Ministers Talk on War in Extraordinary Meeting

An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held from noon Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo made an explanation on important diplomatic matters following the commencement of the war between Japan and the United States and Britain, which was approved by the Cabinet session.

Then Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada made a report on the war results since the outbreak of the war. The meeting adjourned 20 minutes later.

President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Naoki Hoshino, President of the Information Board, Masayuki Tani, and Chief of the Legislation Bureau, Eiichi Moriyama conferred for one hour from 9:40 a.m. Wednesday at the Premier's official residence.

They discussed important matters of the moment as well as measures for the coming extraordinary session of the Diet.

N. CHINA LEADER PLEDGES MUTUAL EFFORTS TO TOJO

Wang-I-tung Wires Felicitations To Premier on War to Emancipate Asia

Wang I-tung Chairman of the North China Political Council and President of the Hsin Min Kai (or New People's Society) sent a telegram of congratulation to Premier General Hideki Tojo, Wednesday, upon the declaration of the war for emancipation of Asiatic peoples, reports Domei.

Mr. Wang's telegram reads as follows:

"Permit me to extend to you my greatest respects for exerting your efforts day and night for executing the historic crusade for emancipation of the Asiatic peoples by driving out the Anglo-Saxons from East Asia, and at the same time I have the honor to pledge to you that the Society will extend the fullest cooperation under the leadership of Japan.

"I also pledge that the Society will share both joy and grief with the Japanese people. In conclusion, we pray for your health under the heavy burden."

Premier General Tojo replied to Mr. Wang's telegram thanking for the congratulatory telegram.

Cowpuncher Lassoes Fish

I.N.S.

SACRAMENTO.—George Hapgood, experienced cowpuncher, lassoed a fish —so he told friends. When he was trolling with friends between Newport Beach and San Diego, Hapgood explained he felt an unusually heavy tug on his line. When the 10-pound Bonita was landed, it was discovered the hook had not come into contact with the fish's body, but that the line was twisted about the fish's tail so that the finny victim could not squirm loose.

HIBIYA HALL PACKS DESPITE DARKNESS

Miss Inoue, Rosenstock Give Piano Recitals for Welfare Work

Musical life goes on in spite of the war, as was convincingly demonstrated again Wednesday night when a large audience had found their way through the darkness of the blackout and thronged the Hibiya Public Hall to hear Miss Sonoko Inoue and Joseph Rosenstock in their annual Recital on Two Pianos. All seats in the large hall had been booked out several days in advance, and obviously only a small percentage of the ticket-holders were caused by the changed situation to renounce the pleasure of attending the concert.

While of all musical events held in Tokyo in the course of the concert season, the appearance by Miss Inoue and Mr. Rosenstock are among those which have been of the strongest appeal in particular to the international community of this city. Wednesday night's program saw again a surprisingly large turn-out of foreign music friends, including many diplomatic representatives of neutral countries in the present war.

For Welfare Work

The concert was given for charitary purposes, and presumably large proceeds were realized for the benefit of the work done by Central League for the Welfare of the Blind. The Japan Ophtalmologists Society, the Japan Trachoma Prevention Society, and the Social Welfare Association of the Asahi Shimbun, jointly sponsored the event.

A highly interesting program covering several different musical styles had been selected by the two pianists, who opened their performances with Bach's Prelude and Fugue in A minor, transcribed for two pianos by Duparc. Perfect rhythmical coordination of the two players was evident, especially in their performance of the Fugue, the entangled structure of which was exposed with transparent clarity. The transcription for two pianos gives greater independance and weight to each Fugue part than can be achieved by a single pianist.

Music for Two Pianos

Music of the Romantic period followed on the program. Schumann's Andante and Variations, Opus 46, a work originally written for two pianos, was a beautiful example of the pianistic possibilities found in the combination of two instruments, composed by an indisputed master of the piano.

Great artistry characterizes the style of Brahm's Five Waltzes, Opus 39, which was the next number. While each of the five pieces has its own characteristic note which was well brought out in Wednesday's performances. It was the melodical charm of the fifth waltz which left the deepest impression upon the audience.

Two masters of French impressionistic music were heard in the second part of the recital, consisting of Debussy's "En Blanc et Noir," in three movements (Avec emportement—Lent. Sombre—Scherzando), and Ravel's "Bolero." The Debussy number, a very colorful composition of distinctly contrasting moods, reminded of the strong influence which both the rhythms and harmonies of Impressionism have had in developing jazz music, particularly so in the third movement.

Triumph of 'Bolero'

Ravel's "Bolero," a piece which has made its triumphing way round the world in an abbreviated jazz version, has its peculiar charm in the unique way in which one and the same theme, accompanied by an almost montonous rhythm, is developed to a magnificent climax, hardly without any change in either speed or melody. In the more popular version for grand symphony orchestra, this climax is chiefly achieved by a highly differentiated orchestration, using ever changing combinations of instruments.

In the version for two pianos, almost the only means of producing this enhancing effect with each reappearance of the melody is by gradual increase in dynamical power. While the first and second pianos alternate in playing the intricate rhythmical accompaniment and the melody, increasingly fuller harmonies are about the only factor contributing to the development.

The playing by Miss Inoue and Mr. Rosenstock in this number was a demonstration of ultimate rhythmical precision. But whereas the difficulty of gradually and almost unperceptibly increasing the volume was not fully solved, the last climax was brought out in a really sweeping fashion.

The audience enjoyed all numbers on the program and responded with stormy rounds of applause at the conclusion of the concert.

ARAB CHIEF LAUDS NAZIS

Italo-German Friendship Stressed by Grand Mufti in Berlin

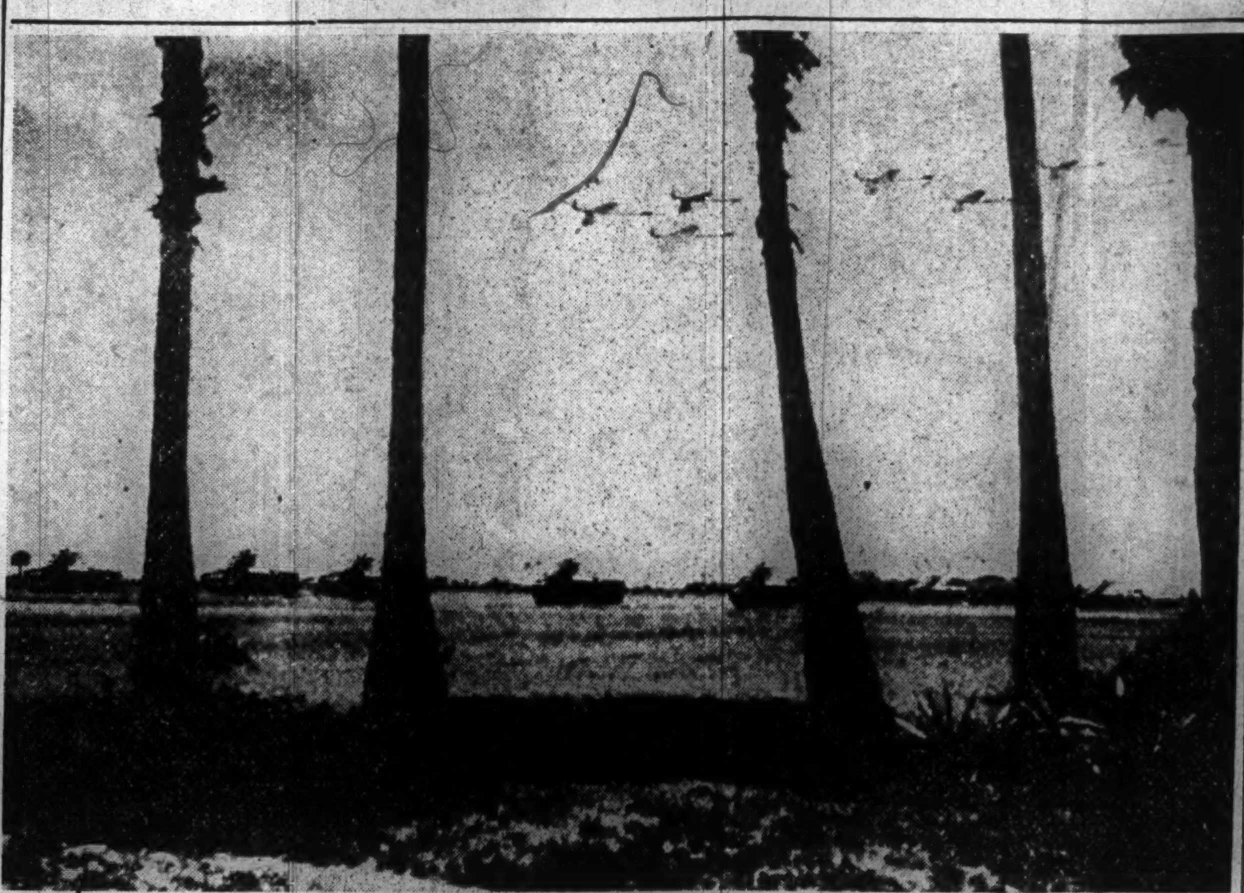
D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 10.—The Grand Mufti who at the present is living in Berlin expressed his friendly feelings toward the German people in an interview published by the Berliner Boersenzeitung.

Referring to a statement made on December 4 in which Germany and Italy assured the Arabs of their friendship he said: "We return this friendship. We esteem the German people like every people placing its liberty above all other things. Berlin today is the directing hand in Europe and in the streets of the German capital one does not only see mere persons but symbols of work and of the German fighting spirit."

He concluded his words by stating that his views were the opinion of every freedom-loving Arab.

Japanese Army Makes Advance



Crack vanguards of the Japanese army marching to certain southern quarters. The picture was taken by a certain unit on the spot and was telephotoed here. This picture was supplied by the War Ministry.

FOREIGNERS TO SEE MORE KABUKI PLAYS

Success of First Attempt Causes Yui Yokoyama to Continue Cultural Efforts

Continuation of his efforts to make foreigners appreciate the classical culture of Japan, even during the changed international situation, was promised by Yui Yokoyama, prominent amateur sponsor of Japanese theatrical art, in an interview with a representative of Japan Times and Advertiser, the day after his first production given for invited foreign guests at the Sangyo Kaikan, Tuesday night.

Deep satisfaction was the favorable reception of the first program, for which two Kabuki plays known under the titles "Modoribashi" and "Okuniwa" had been selected, was expressed by Mr. Yokoyama, who had apparently expected that the outbreak of war the very day preceding the performances would discourage most foreigners to follow his invitation. But although naturally most of the nationals of the countries now at war with Japan were unable to attend the event, an unusually large international gathering was present at the Sangyo Kaikan Tuesday evening, and at the Ritz Restaurant where Mr. Yokoyama was host at a dinner during the interval between the two Kabuki dramas.

The conviction that the appreciation of a nation's culture is one of the foremost prerequisites of that country's being understood and trusted among other nations, has prompted Mr. Yokoyama to selected patterns of Japan's classical dramatic art and produce them in performances especially suited to be understood by foreign spectators. And while several such attempts have been undertaken in the past through various official and private organizations, obviously Mr. Yokoyama's first production on Tuesday has been one of the most successful given thus far. Inspite of the blackout, the unfavorable weather Tuesday night, and the curtailed transportation facilities, all the foreign guests returned to the Sangyo Kaikan following the dinner reception at the Ritz Restaurant, in order not to miss a single phase of the performances.

Suitable Plays Selected

Special consideration had been given to the selection of the most suitable plays, and Mr. Yokoyama's thorough knowledge of the Japanese dramatical art was a great help to him in making the most appropriate choice. Mr. Yokoyama has not only made a careful study of the Japanese drama, but has frequently participated actively in Noh performances.

Noh or Kabuki, was the first question which the producer had to decide in selecting his program. Considering that the highly symbolized, rigidly conventional style of the Noh drama is difficult to understand even for Japanese spectators without a close knowledge of this art, Mr. Yokoyama judged that the average foreign visitor would have much more difficulty in appreciating the true meaning of a Noh performance. Therefore he decided on a Kabuki presentation, as the Kabuki, not only represents all the superior features of the Japanese theatrical culture, but at the same time appeals directly through the eye, where as the Noh appeals eminently in a spiritual sense.

Then, in making his selection of the two kabuki plays, "Modori bashi" and "Okuniwa," the producer gave his foremost attention to choose such dramas in which the possibility to introduce to foreign spectators the excellence of the Japanese dancing art are most favorable. Thus, he made an attempt to familiarize his guests with the forms of artistic expression most peculiar to the Japanese people.

Features of Production

At the same time, the producer has been careful to introduce even elements of the Noh into his Kabuki performances, especially so in the first play, "Modoribashi," in order to make the presentation in a wider meaning characteristic of the Japanese theatrical art. Another outstanding feature of the performance was found in the fact that all the players of the leading roles were amateur performers which were trained for the production under Mr. Yokoyama's personal direction, but with the assistance of professional artists. He wanted thus to demonstrate how deeply the classical Japanese theatrical culture is rooted in contemporary Japanese society, and at the same time to give to the performance a touch of greater naturalness and establish a more immediate contact between the performers on the stage and the spectators in the auditorium.

Mrs. Yayoi Hitotsumatsu who took the leading female roles in both dramas, is an amateur who participated for the first time in a public performance on the occasion of Tuesay's presentation. While her playing and dancing may have varied in some points from the style of professional actors, the careful training which she received under Mr. Yokoyama's direction enabled her to play her role in a most convincing manner which was of great appeal to the audience.

Giving due stress to the importance of the musical accompaniment in a Kabuki performance, which is of far greater significance than in the case of Western drama owing to the fact that in the Kabuki the dancing and playing of the actors on the stage merely reflects the telling of the story by the musical players and singer placed on the side of the stage, the producer had secured the cooperation of the foremost Japanese authorities in the field of Japanese "Joruri" music. Especially Ennosuke Toyozawa, who is one of the most famous samisen musicians in Tokyo, greatly contributed toward the success of the production. Also all stage features and designs of settings, by Kozan Hatori, were elaborated with a view to secure the greatest possible effect.

The outstanding success of Tuesday's first attempt has now prompted Mr. Yokoyama to prepare another production to be given in the course of March, 1942, for which he is planning personally to write the Kabuki plays.

Galland Is Promoted

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 10.—Adolf Galland, Commodore of a German chaser squadron, was promoted colonel for special bravery. Commodore Galland with 30 years is the youngest colonel of the German armed forces and with roughly 100 air victories, the most successful chase pilot of the world.

News in Brief

Public Instructions Given

At the "radio" neighborhood unit council held on nation-wide hookup for 30 minutes, beginning at 6 a.m. Wednesday, the five-point national life instruction in wartime was made public by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1. Be strong Japan is fighting at the risk of its national fortune.

2. Beware not to be deceived by rumors. Act in accordance with the instructions given by the authorities concerned.

3. Unnecessary withdrawal of deposits and cornering are treacherous acts to the State.

4. In fighting air-raids and fires, fight it out through the cooperation of neighborhood units.

5. Don't be intoxicated by brilliant war results, and be determined till the last moment.

Pray for Victory

The Victory-Praying Meeting was held under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality at the Yasukuni Shrine, starting at 10 a.m. Wednesday, with 14,000 citizens attending. Among those who attended the meeting were members of both Houses of Peers and Representatives elected for Tokyo Prefecture, members of the Prefectural Assembly, municipal assemblymen and others.

Information Board Weekly Out

An extra edition of the weekly report of the Board of Information will be on sale today. The Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war against America and Britain, proceedings of the Japan-America negotiation and the Japanese Government memorandum to the U.S. Government were compiled into the present extra number issued as supplement to the weekly report No. 270 dated December 10.

Marine Bodies Slate Prayer

For the complete victory in the holy war Japan has started against America and Britain, prayers will be offered jointly by marine organizations closely related to the Navy at the Togo Shrine of Harajuku Sunday, beginning at 10 a.m. The function will be participated by the Navy Society, the Kaibogikai (the Maritime Defense Society), Marine Boy Scouts and others.

Machinery League to Donate

The Nippon Kikai Rengokai (the Japan Machinery Manufacturers League), Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, will donate ¥100,000 to the Army and the Navy as a part of funds for constructing planes, it was decided at a meeting of directors held Tuesday afternoon.

Ex-Servicemen Hold Rallies

To make clear its determination to fight it out. "Down with America and Britain" mass meetings will be held all over the country by the Teikoku Zaigogunjinkai (the Ex-servicemen's Society). In Tokyo the meetings were held Wednesday at Shiba Park, Yoyogi Parade Ground, the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine, Hibiya Park, Uyeno Park, Kinshi Park, Fukagawa Park and Sumida Park. Some 210,000 ex-servicemen paraded through the streets.

Taiwanese Donate

A Taiwanese named Seisuigen, a banana wholesale-dealer of Surugadai, Kanda-ku, donated to the War Ministry ¥2,000 as part of defense funds Monday when war was declared by Japan upon the United States and Great Britain. He is reported to have raised the money on his estimate at the Hypothec Bank to make the donation.

Darkness Results Mishap

Five passengers and one railwayman were injured in varying degrees about 7:30 p.m. Tuesday when an electric train bound for Shinjuku from Sakuragami was severely hit from behind by another train in the yard of Hatagaya Station on the Keio Electric-car Line. The accident is reported to have resulted from the misreading of a signal in the dark during the blackout then enforced.

Evacuation Ship Returns

Carrying 1,659 Japanese evacuees of the Netherlands East Indies, the N.Y.K. liner Fuji Maru arrived off Wada Point, Kobe at 5 p.m. Wednesday, according to a telephone message reaching here from Kobe. The ship left Java at the beginning of this month and returned through Kelung, Taiwan.

Robbery at Kaminarimon Station

A robbery took place about 5:10 a.m. Wednesday when a man described as of about 28 years of age broke into the booking office of Kaminarimon Station on the Tobu Line, Hanakawado, Asakusa-ku and made off with a booty of ¥2,125 in cash after menacing a woman employe named Sakiko Osawa with a knife. The Hisakata Police is on the trail of the culprit.

Wants to Join Navy

An ardent desire of responding to the country's call at this time of national crisis was expressed by Yoshiki Hayama, a noted writer now living in Sakashita-machi, Ena-gun, Gifu Prefecture in a telegram sent Wednesday morning to Kokushi Kishida, chief of the Culture Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The telegram reads: "I am earnestly desirous of responding to the call of the fatherland confronted with the unprecedented crisis, hoping to be charged with any kind of mission in a warship or a transport. Please reply."

Stabs Common Law Wife

A 33-year-old common law wife named Hisa Kuroiwa was stabbed to death about 5:30 a.m. Wednesday by her husband, Shozo Matsumoto (56) in the house of Yayokichi Kuroiwa of Shimonegishi, Shitaya-ku, where the couple were roomers. The culprit who is an ex-convict surrendered to the Sakamoto police.

REICH PRESS LAUDS JAPAN'S SUCCESSES

Wave of Enthusiasm Sweeps Over Italy—Berlin to Make Important Statement

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—By two fierce blows, Japan has changed the strategic situation in the Far East in favor of the Japanese forces, newspapers throughout the country declared today.

The sinking of the British battleships, the 35,000-ton Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton Repulse by Japanese naval pilots off Singapore was spread in banner heads on the front pages of all the journals today.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung described the brilliant feat of the Japanese naval air arm as "war art carried out to perfection and the ability to employ modern weapons of the air."

The strategic design of Japanese naval operations in the first days of the war is a work of genius in strategy, the journal asserted.

The journal ironically called the Reuter's naval correspondent's suggestion that the American defend the Philippines only by land forces and send their ships to Singapore as "good British advise."

The loss of the two battleships, the Boersenzeitung stated, is of special importance for the future naval warfare in the Pacific because these fast and modern vessels could make good the deficiency of the United States fleet.

Italians Cheer Victories

Domei

ROME, December 10.—Striking news of Japanese victories on far-flung fronts has caused a wave of enthusiasm to sweep over the entire country.

All newspapers expressed their deep admiration for Japan's fighting forces and ridiculed President Roosevelt's and the American public's idea that Japan was bluffing and was exhausted by the China affair.

Editorially, the journals pointed out that the first naval blows were most serious for the United States and Britain and most favorable for the Axis forces in the Mediterranean.

Important Statement Due

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—The Reichstag will assemble at 3 p.m. today to listen to an important declaration by the Government, it was disclosed this morning.

The contents of the Government statement will be broadcast over the entire German radio network, it was said.

Work of Strategy Genius

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 11.—By two fierce blows, Japan has changed the strategic situation in the Far East in their favor. This is the conclusion of the German press after the announcement of the sinking of the two British battleships "Prince of Wales" and "Repulse" by Japanese naval flyers. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung believes that following the fate of these two battleships the sea area around Singapore from now on will to be added to those "narrow maritime areas" in which the air force has revolutionized the conditions of naval warfare. The strategic design of the Japanese operations of the first few days is called by this paper the work of a genius of strategy.

The paper draws the attention to the proposal made by a Reuters naval correspondent to the effect that America should defend the Philippines only by land forces and send their ships to Singapore, calling this, ironically, a "good advice." The Berliner Boersenzeitung writes that the loss of the two British battleships is of special importance for the naval warfare in the Pacific since these fast ships were designed to make good the deficiency of the U.S. fleet. The 15 battleships of the United States are from two to four sea miles slower than the Japanese capital ships in so far as they were built before the present building program. The "Washington" and the "North Carolina" which are not yet quite ready would be the first to remedy this lack of speed.

"At present, the U.S. Pacific fleet has already been weakened by the loss of two battleships and heavy damage to four additional ones. It must look for help from the Atlantic, especially since the two British battleships have been destroyed. Long before large-scale operations of the two battlefleets commenced in the Pacific, the Japanese Navy through its naval airarm had already brought about a considerably greater balancing of power. The Japanese Navy now can face the coming naval engagements with still greater confidence."

Great Sensation Caused

Berlin was resounding with praises of the Japanese Navy when news reached the German capital that the Japanese navy fliers had made short work of the British Far Eastern Fleet by sinking the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, according to the Asahi reporters' telephone talk Wednesday at 6 p.m.

The Berlin Asahi reporter stated:

This news of the sinking of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales was received in Berlin at 11 p.m., just about one hour ago. The report hasn't been broadcast over the radio as yet but it is passing from mouth to mouth and creating a great sensation.

The Government officials and the people in Berlin have been impressed with the might and main of the Japanese armada. They are well aware of the fact that the sinking of the enemy battleships was not an easy task.

The Germans feel now that the Japanese Navy has written a new chapter on naval strategy which no other naval expert in other countries has been able to conceive.

The newspapers here call the Japanese Navy the "mysterious armada." They are unable to explain this mystery, and attribute the strength of the Japanese men-of-war to a mysterious power.

The sinking of the American battleship, Oklahoma, has been given a full page write-up and the German people are just wonder-struck.

The Germans are keenly alive to the fact that the Japanese war against the United States and England has put them in a very advantageous position in their war against its enemies. Through the opening of the hostilities in the Pacific, American aid to England and to Russia will not only become impossible but if the Japanese fleet sails into the Indian Ocean, the route connecting England, India and Australia will be severed.

The German Government is expected to make a very important announcement in view of the advantageous position to which the Japanese have bolstered the Germans. Though I can't state it over the phone, it will be a very effective step. That's the general opinion here.

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